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Horticultural Products Review

EXPORT SUMMARY

The value of U.S. exports of horticultural products shipped to offshore destinations (destinations other than Canada*) during June, 1987 totaled $204 million, a 24 percent increase over the 1986 level. This is the 9th consecutive month exports have exceeded the corresponding period of a year earlier. The products registering the largest increases were sweet cherries, grapes, raisins, orange and grape juice concentrate, and almonds. Slight declines in the export of melons and canned fruit were recorded. Almond movement has begun to pick up in response to declining prices caused by the expectation of a bumper crop in 1987/88. Almond prices, however, still remain well above 1986 levels. Japan and the European Community (EC) remained strong markets for U.S. horticultural products with June export totals to these destinations 40 percent and 15 percent higher than last year, respectively.

(* Canada is excluded because U.S. export data to Canadian destinations are not accurate. Many export shipments to Canada are not counted.)

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures not otherwise noted are metric. One kilogram (kg) = 2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton = 2,204.62 lbs., 1 liter = 0.2642 gallon, 1 hectoliter = 26.42 gallons, 1 hectare (ha) = 2.471 acres.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board - USDA

UPDATE

General Developments

--Mexico recently published new labeling regulations for imported agricultural and food products. Products of foreign origin sold in Mexico must have a "counter label" which includes the product name, importer firm name and address, country of origin, net contents, any warning notices necessary, and handling or storage instructions.

--Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) beneficiary countries are attempting to upgrade their horticultural product marketing infrastructures so as to take greater advantage of their duty-free access to the U.S. market. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) began a project in August 1986, which seeks to improve horticultural marketing infrastructures in the seven island countries of the Eastern Caribbean: St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Dominica, Barbados, St. Christopher/Nevis, Antigua, and Grenada. The project recently received $297,000 in additional funding from the Arab Agfund, to be used for market access infrastructure improvement and training for 5,000 small farmers. The Agfund was established in 1981 by Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain, and Oman. The Eastern Caribbean accounted for $1.4 million of the total $170.2 million in U.S. horticultural product imports from CBI beneficiary countries in 1986.

--South Korea removed a number of items from its import surveillance list. Importation of commodities on the surveillance list are monitored to ensure price protection for local producers, with import licenses being restricted when supplies become too plentiful. Commodities removed from the surveillance list will still require import licenses and may still be restricted, although with less frequency. Various styles of processed bamboo shoots were removed from the import surveillance list on July 1, 1987. Further items scheduled to be removed from the surveillance list on January 1, 1988, include:

Bracken, frozen
Potatoes, frozen
Garlic, frozen
Bracken in temporary preservative
Garlic in temporary preservative
Mushrooms, "song-ee" type
Garlic, dried, dehydrated
Onions, dried, dehydrated
Bracken, dried, dehydrated
Fruits preserved by freezing
Dates, Korean type
Ginger
Beet sugar and cane sugar
Fruit preserved by freezing, containing added sugar

The United States exported $13.6 million of horticultural products to South Korea in 1986, down from $15.8 million the previous year.

--The Government of Mexico eliminated import permit requirements for some horticultural products as of July 21, 1987 . The following products no longer require import permits:

CATEGORY	ITEM	AD VALOREM IMPORT TARIFF
06.03.A.001	Fresh flowers	40%
06.03.A.999	Other flowers (cut flowers and flower buds)	40%
07.01.A.006	Tomatoes, fresh or chilled	none
07.01.A.005	Onions, fresh or chilled	10%
07.01.A.008	Garlic, for sowing	none
07.01.A.999	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled	40%
07.05.A.004	Beans, for sowing	none
08.01.A.999	Dates, bananas, coconuts, (fresh or dried, shelled or not)	40%
08.02.A.001	Citrus fruit, fresh or dried	20%
08.04.A.002	Dried grapes	40%
08.06.A.003	Quinces	33%
08.07.A.999	Other (stone fruit, fresh)	40%
08.08.A.001	Strawberries, fresh	33%
08.08.A.999	Other (berries, fresh)	20%
08.09.A.001	Other fruit, fresh	20%
08.10.A.001	Fruit, (whether or not cooked, preserved by freezing, not containing added sugar	40%
08.12.A.005	Peaches, unstoned	40%
08.12.A.006	Peaches, stoned	40%
08.12.A.007	Apples, dried	40%
08.12.A.008	Pears, dried	40%
20.07.A.001	Orange juice, of a specific density of less than 1.25 at 15 degrees Centigrade	40%
22.04.A.001	Grape must, in fermentation or with fermentation arrested otherwise than by addition of alcohol	20%

Citrus and Products

--Argentine exports of essential oils will be granted a 12.5 percent export subsidy. This results from the Argentine Government's decision to extend coverage of the recently implemented program of "tributary returns" to essential oils. The program is designed to return the indirect taxes already collected by the State on the inputs into finished export products. Lemon oil will be the principal citrus beneficiary of the export subsidy. Argentine lemon oil exports during calendar 1987 are projected at 900 tons, with 80-90 percent of all shipments destined for the United States. The export subsidy is exquivalent to approximately $188 per ton based on an export price of approximately $1,500 per ton, f.o.b., Buenos Aires.

--Australia will impose an anti-dumping duty against imports of Brazilian orange juice. The decision follows a final report from the Australian Customs Service (ACS) confirming that the Brazilian export price was below the cost of production and marketing. The duty will be equal to the amount, if any, by which the export price falls below $1,200 per ton, f.o.b. port of shipment. Since Brazilian export price quotes at present are reported to be $25 - $50 per ton above this figure, a dumping duty would not be assessed.

Following a preliminary determination of dumping last November, the ACS set a "non-injurious" export price of $1050 per ton, f.o.b. Santos, Brazil and had required importers to pay the difference between the actual price and the price set by the ACS. Australian imports of frozen concentrated orange juice during the December 1986 - May 1987 period totalled 1,068 tons, a 40 percent drop from the previous 5 months. Importer purchasing activity is not likely to accelerate rapidly following the latest dumping determination since the Australian industry generally is expecting orange juice prices to trend downward based on the expectation of a larger 1987 Brazilian orange crop.

Fresh Non-Citrus

--A pre-Christmas 1987 opening date for apple imports to Norway is unlikely due to a later than usual season and an expected bumper crop. Reports from the main apple producing areas indicate a crop substantially greater than normal. Apple production averaged 49,822 metric tons for the five years ending in 1986. The United States exported 2,146 tons of apples to Norway during the late opening 1985/86 season. U.S. apple exports to Norway usually are twice this quantity when imports are allowed before Christmas.

--Prospects for increased U.S. fresh fruit exports to France are slim despite an expected reduction in the French production potential of most fresh fruits other than apples in the next decade. A detailed study to assess likely changes in the domestic fruit production potential in the coming decade was conducted by the French Technical Center for Fruits and Vegetables (CTIFL). According to the projections, the bearing acreage of various fruits will change as follows: pears and cherries will decline strongly; apricots and plums will decline moderately; peaches and nectarines will remain stable. French production of pears, cherries, apricots and plums is not forecast to decline as dramatically as the decline in bearing acreage because of the increase of productivity in orchards planted in recent years.

The expected decrease in pear output may result in a fall in exports and offer opportunities for U.S. sales to other EC countries and Canada. About 90 percent of France's pear exports go to EC partners, with the remaining 10 percent going to other European countries, Canada, and the United States. About half of U.S. pear exports normally go to Canada, and two to six percent to the EC-12. France's import needs for most fresh fruits other than apples are likely to be supplied by neighboring EC countries, particularly Italy and Spain. Currently, these countries supply over 60 percent of France's pear imports with Southern Hemisphere countries filling in the remainder.

--<u>Projected changes in the French apple crop could mean reduced competition for the United States in export markets</u>. The French Technical Center for Fruits and Vegetables (CTIFL), in a recent study to assess changes in domestic apple production potential during the next decade, concluded that apple production potential is likely to be 18 percent smaller relative to 1982. The projected decline to about 1.6 million tons takes into account the probable progress in yields. In addition, the CTIFL study projects substantial changes in the varietal structure of the French apple crop with a significant drop in output of Golden Delicious and increased output of Granny Smith, Starcrimson, and minor red varieties. Golden Delicious and Granny Smith varieties account for 65 and 10 percent, respectively, of the current crop.

The United States and France are major competitors in the world apple trade, particularly in Middle East and Scandinavian markets. France is the leading world exporter of apples. During the 1985/86 season, France exported 653,500 tons of apples compared with 182,000 tons for the United States. Exports from the United States to Scandinavia have dropped steadily in recent years. Exports of 9,000 tons during 1985/86 represented less than half 1981/82 levels. Exports to the Middle East ranged between 36,000 and 48,000 tons in recent years but plummeted to 13,634 tons during 1985/86 due in part to reduced petroleum revenues and weakened demand. France's exports to both regions grew during the past two seasons, helped by more competitive prices, a broader market which includes countries such as Iraq and North and South Yemem, and an EC export subsidy.

Changes in the French apple crop could reduce competition with U.S. apples in export markets. The rising volumes of French Granny Smiths may, however, mean increased U.S. imports from France. U.S. apple imports from France consist mainly of Granny Smiths and have doubled in recent years. During 1985/86 the United States imported 15,821 tons of apples from France. In the spring of 1987, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture suspended the preclearance program in France, however, a new protocol has been established and the program is scheduled to resume in the fall.

--<u>U.S. sweet cherry exports to Japan ran into trouble this season</u> due to a surge in volume, poor quality and low prices. The 1987 cherry export season got off to an optimistic start with first time shipments of California cherries. Exports in May and June 1987 were 1,110 tons and 6,974 tons, respectively. California cherries sold quickly at profitable prices, thus importers awaited the arrival of Washington and Oregon cherries with enthusiasm. Disaster unfolded when the number of importers doubled to 60 and an early season for Northwest cherries prompted large surface shipments in order to delay arrival time to the July 1 opening date. Low prices, high levels of decay, and discarded product resulted in losses to importers estimated at $13 million to $20 million.

U.S. cherry exports to Japan ranged between 1,400 and 1,600 tons from 1982 to 1985 and surged to 3,318 tons in 1986. U.S. cherries from Oregon and Washington state are traditionally allowed into Japan after July 1 to avoid competition with the domestic crop. Ample supplies, good quality and low prices helped boost U.S. cherry exports to Japan in 1986.

Starting this year, however, the period of importation was lengthened to accommodate California cherries which reach the market in May and June. According to the U.S./Japan agreement, starting in 1987, U.S. cherries can enter Japan from May 25 through June 7 as well as after July 1. The importation period is to be lengthened each year until the removal of restrictions in 1992. Japan began liberalizing cherry imports from the United States in 1978. Japanese producers have changed their minds about the harmful effects of competition resulting from liberalization, and now believe that imports from the United States could help expand domestic consumption and serve the low end of the market.

--Canada's five apple producing provinces--Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia--have agreed to participate with the federal government and apple growers in a tripartite stabilization program aimed at balancing the level of price support across apple growing regions. Under the plan, the federal government, the provinces, and growers will make equal contributions to a fund for permitting payments to growers when market prices fall below established support levels. The support price will be based on the Index Moving Average Price (IMAP). The IMAP will equal the historical 10-year average adjusted for inflation. The support price will be 85 percent of the IMAP. Canada is a net importer of apples and the U.S. is the major source. During 1985/86, U.S. apple exports to Canada were 55,269 tons and accounted for about 30 percent of total U.S. apple exports.

--Avocados from Mexico transiting the United States to foreign countries have been restricted by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). In the past, permits were issued by APHIS allowing shipments from Mexico of avocados in sealed containers or trailers to be shipped through certain areas of the United States bound for certain ports for export to Japan. However, an interim rule published in the Federal Register on July 23, 1987, prohibits shipments of avocados from Mexico through areas in western and southeastern United States. The requirements under this new section are aimed at preventing injurious plant pests that might be carried by Mexican avocados from being introduced into the United States.

Dried Fruit and Treenuts

--Turkey will raise the grower support price for 1987 crop raisins to 570 liras per kilogram, 42.5 percent above last year's 400 liras per kilo (basis standard #9 sultanas). While the inflation rate for 1987 is not yet known, past support price increases have generally been held to less than the country's apparent rate of inflation, making Turkish sultanas very competitive on the world market.

Turkish sultana producers were dissatisfied with the increase, citing high and rising input costs. However, depending on the rate of inflation projected, support prices could produce returns 2 to 3 cents per pound higher in real terms than last year.

At 570 liras, the equivalent of 29 to 30 cents per pound, Turkish sultana support prices are well below the Minimum Import Prices (MIP) the Commission of the the European Community (EC) has proposed for raisins imported from third countries during marketing year 1987/88 which begins September 1, 1987.

The Commission has proposed a two-tier system which, if accepted, would set the new MIP at 47 cents per pound for bulk, and at 53 cents per pound for packaged raisins (based on August 7, 1987 exchange rates).

Raisin prices in Turkey are supported by the marketing activities of TARIS, the Union of Agricultural Marketing Cooperatives. If world raisin prices are strong during 1987/88, the amount of sultanas available to TARIS at the support price may be less than the 30,000 tons it expects to purchase.

--Tunisia's 1987/88 almond harvest is forecast at 16,100 tons shelled basis, up 8 percent from last season's crop of 15,000 tons. The U.S. Agricultural Trade Officer in Tunis attributes the increase to favorable weather conditions, as the number of bearing almond trees has remained constant. Tunisia exported $10.2 million worth of almonds in 1986/87, up from $0.83 million in 1985/86. The main markets were France, 1,453 tons, and Algeria, 1,076 tons. Despite being a net exporter Tunisia imported 174 tons of specialty almonds in 1986/87, of which 100 tons, valued at $157,200, were from the United States.

Other Processed Fruits

--The European Community has announced its subsidy scheme for canned fruit and tomato products for the 1987/88 marketing year. The scheme sets minimum grower prices (MGP) which processors must pay in order to receive subsidy payments on processed products. In effect, the net cost of raw material for processors is the difference between the MGP and the subsidy, after adjusting for the yield of final product from raw ingerdients. The scheme is announced in European Currency Units (ECU), then converted to member countries' currencies with special "green" rates. See tables in the statistical section of this circular.

The MGP for canned peaches was cut 8 percent and the subsidy cut almost 2 percent, reducing the effective net cost of peaches to processors by 14 percent in ECU terms for the EC-9, and even more for Greece, which finally has been fully "tapered in" to the EC system. However, because of exchange rate adjustments the net cost of peaches when measured in dollars is up a few percent. The MGP for pears was cut by a smaller amount and the subsidy virtually unchanged. The net cost in dollars also increased slightly. The scheme for canned cherries has been eliminated. However, a minimum import price (MIP) for processed cherries introduced in 1985 remains in effect.

For tomato paste, the biggest change is for Greece, where the effective net cost to processors in dollars is up about a third. The net cost for Italy is up about 5 percent. For non-whole peeled tomatoes, which includes wedged and diced products, the effective net cost in dollars for Italy is up about 10 percent. But for whole peeled tomatoes--both Roma and San Marzano varieties--the subsidy was increased substantially, so that despite the strength of the lira the net cost in dollars for Italian processors is lowered by about 10 percent.

Spain and Portugal in their second season of EC membership, are being "tapered in" to the schemes. Spanish processors' net cost in dollar terms of tomatoes are up sharply while the cost for peaches and pears are up 2 percent.

The scheme for canned fruit in syrup was the subject of a U.S. complaint to the GATT. The dispute was settled by a December 1985 agreement, in which the Community promised to reduce the subsidy on canned peaches by 25 percent for the 1986/87 marketing year, and to set the level of aid "so as not to subsidize processing" in subsequent years. Although the reduction in the peach subsidy for this season is token, the strength of the European currencies has resulted in an increase in dollar net cost of 24 percent for Greece and 48 percent for Italy since the 1985/86 agreement.

Vegetables

--Japan's Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) released its first official estimate for the 1987 Hokkaido onion crop, putting it at 502,600 tons. This represents a decline of 4 percent from the record 522,400 tons harvested last year, though it is still considerably larger than the five-year (1982-1986) average of 449,000 tons.

The size of the Hokkaido onion crop, normally harvested during August and September, is the major factor in determining the volume of Japan's onion imports during the following 6 or 7 months. Since a large Hokkaido crop is currently anticipated, Japanese onion importers generally are expecting onion import requirements to be relatively low during the coming fall and winter. Japan's onion imports during the 3 previous marketing years (July-June) were as follows:

JAPAN: IMPORTS OF ONIONS

ORIGIN	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
U.S.	59,007	13,478	14,081
OTHERS	50,682	26,269	27,115
TOTAL	109,759	39,747	41,196

Source: Customs Bureau, Ministry of Finance

The MAFF production estimate is based on growing conditions as of July 20. Since that time, the weather in Hokkaido has been somewhat less favorable, ie., low temperatures and more rain, especially during the first week of August. Nevertheless, domestic onion wholesale prices have been very low in recent weeks, reflecting ample supplies of onions produced in other areas of Japan. According to MAFF, the wholesale prices in Tokyo from late June to mid-July averaged 45 yen per kilogram, or almost half of the 87 yen per kilogram average of the corresponding period one year ago.

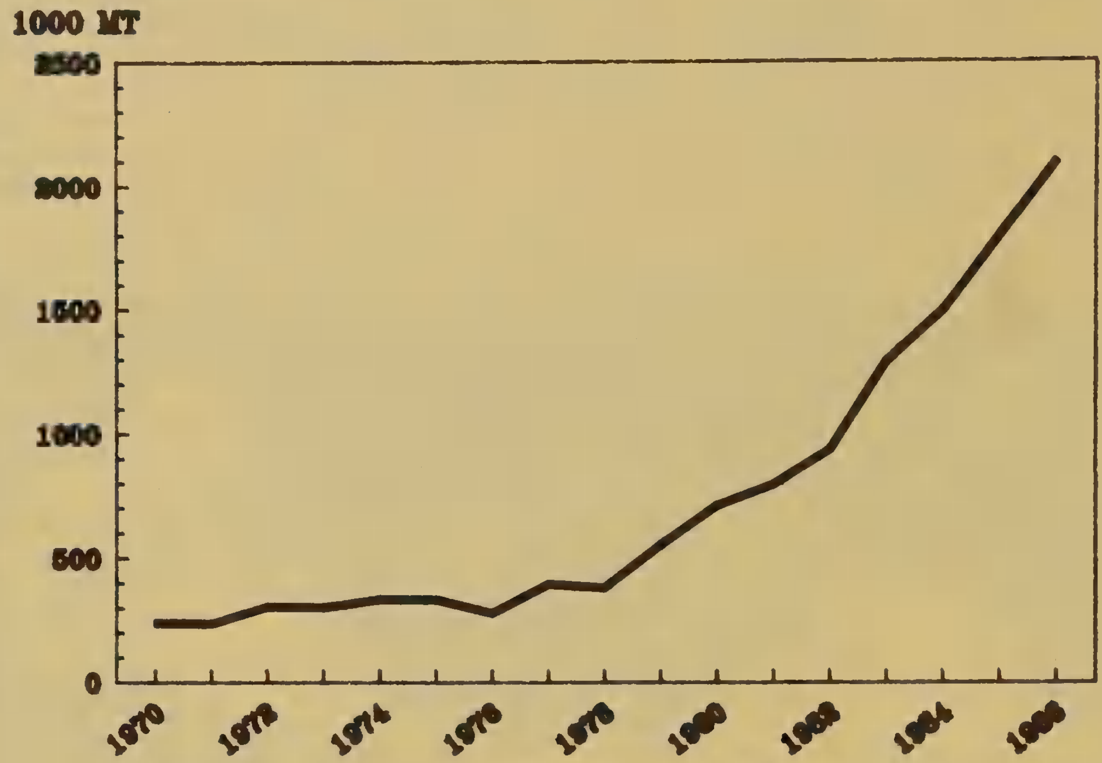
Nursery Products

--The French Inter-professional Committee for Horticulture and ornamental plants is sponsoring a horticultural show April 29 through May 9, 1988, in Lyon, France. The show, "Floralyon" is expected to attract 400,000 international visitors and will feature a wide variety of national and international exhibitors. For further information contact SEPAL, Societe d'Exploitation du Parc des Expositions de Lyon, B.P. 87-69683 CHASSIEU CEDEX-FRANCE, Tel. 72 22 33 34, Telex 375425, Telecopieur: 72 22 32 70.

CHINA'S CITRUS BOOM

China's citrus industry is undergoing a period of rapid growth which is likely to stretch into the next century. Citrus production has grown from 240,000 metric tons in 1970 to 2.1 million tons in 1986. Citrus varieties being produced have expanded beyond the traditional mandarins into navels and Valencias. While citrus processing remains concentrated in canned mandarin sections, a number of small juice facilities have been constructed over the last few years. Fresh exports are hampered by poor post-harvest handling and overburdened transportation facilities. Canned mandarin sections remain competitive on the world market, but orange juice concentrate is far too costly given the domestic price of fruit and high processing costs.

CHINA: CITRUS PRODUCTION 1970-86



SOURCE: PRC State Statistical Bureau

Reforms to the Production and Marketing System: The key factors behind the expansion of citrus production were the reforms in the agricultural production and marketing system (For a more thorough discussion of these reforms see "China Fruit and Vegetables", Horticultural Products Review, August, 1985). The Production Responsibility System (PRS), begun in 1978, put basic decision-making on land utilization and crop production into the hands of the farm family. Under the PRS, the family signs a land contract with its village to farm one or more pieces of land. The family may plant whatever it believes will give the best return, although there are various incentives and strictures, especially in grain deficit areas, to maintain or expand food grain production. Land contracts can be inherited and, for orchards, have a duration of at least 15 years. There are some indications that these contracts can be held in perpetuity. These reforms have lead to increased plantings of citrus and better orchard care.

In 1984, citrus was reclassified from Marketing Category II to Marketing Category III. As a Category III commodity, citrus can be sold to any buyer, whereas previously growers were forced to sell to the state-owned Provincial Ministry of Commerce Fruit and Vegetable Companies.

A number of new buyers entered the market, including Fruit and Vegetable Companies from other provinces and large municipalities, large factories and even private individuals. With substantial unsatisified demand for citrus in major urban areas, this increased competition caused significant price increases, despite the rapid growth of production. For example, in Sichuan province, the average price received by growers for citrus increased from 0.40 RMB (renminbi) per kilogram in 1980 to 1.0 RMB in 1986 (in 1986, 3.19 RMB=$1.00).

Trends in Production: Increased plantings began in the early 1970's, as the Cultural Revolution wound down. Under Chairman Mao Zedong, the goal of grain self-sufficiency drove most production decisions in the centrally-controlled economy. However many areas were unsuited for grain despite strenuous efforts at terracing and irrigation. Some local and provincial officials realized that the hilly country of Sichuan and the Southeastern provinces could be best utilized for citrus. Their early efforts created the base on which the rapid expansion in acreage, which began in the late 1970's and early 1980's, has been built. For example, near Leshan, in Sichuan province, the ridgelines are covered with citrus for kilometers.

Citrus production has almost tripled since 1982 and could triple again by the year 2000. Approximately 60 percent of current acreage is non-bearing and much of the bearing acreage has not reached full maturity. Acreage increases continue. In Zhejiang province, for example, the area planted is slated to increase from 74,000 ha. in 1985 to 100,000 ha. in 1990.

Sichuan province accounts for approximately one-third of Chinese citrus production. Traditionally farmers in the Chongqing region grew citrus along the borders of their fields. Often, as the trees grew to shade the crops, they would replant the whole field to citrus. In the newly developed growing areas south of Chengdu and in the more traditional areas, groves cover the hillsides. Primitive but functional irrigation and pesticide spray systems are used to maintain production.

CHINA: CITRUS PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE, 1982-86
(Quantity in 1,000 Metric Tons)

Province	1982	1984	1986	Percent Change 1982 to 1986
Sichuan	234	458	750	321
Guangdong	120	267	300	250
Zhejiang	121	179	300	248
Hunan	79	210	275	348
Guangxi	105	147	150	143
Fujian	46	85	120	261
Jiangxi	44	56	90	205
Hubei	22	58	84	382
Others	27	40	50	185
TOTAL	798	1,500	2,119	266

SOURCE: PRC State Statistical Bureau for 1982 & 1984
China State Radio Report for 1986

Sichuan, with its lack of high winds, is one of the best regions in China to grow the heavier sweet oranges, i.e., navels and Valencias, in contrast to the windy coastal provinces of Guangdong, Fujian and Zhejiang where the traditional mandarin production is dominant. The Washington and the Robertson are the two major navel varieties. The Chinese have developed the Jin Valencia which they feel has very good potential as a juice orange. The Jin is grown in Guangdong, Guangxi and the inland provinces. The Hamlin orange is also grown.

Cultivation of navel and Valencia oranges has become more important as China looks to export more of its burgeoning citrus production. For example, in Hubei province, orange acreage increased from 10 percent of citrus area to 35 percent between 1980 and 1985. Reports indicate that approximately 30 percent of Chinese citrus acreage is devoted to orange production; 65 percent to mandarin; and the remaining 5 percent to pomelo, lemon, grapefruit, and kumquats. While these proportions presently match the relative production of each variety, as new sweet orange plantings mature they are likely to reach 40-50 percent of total production.

A major constraint on increased production of new or improved varieties is the lack of production of high quality nursery stock. Often new acreage is planted with poor quality material from local nurseries. In some areas this perpetuates the cultivation of mandarin and Chinese orange varieties which may not be appropriate for either juice production or fresh exports.

Harvesting, Post Harvest Handling and Domestic Marketing: The timing of the harvest places an important constraint on the development of marketing and processing in China. Citrus often is harvested early or upon reaching maturity. Fear of theft and freezes work against on-tree storage of fruit which is common in other countries. The risk of theft may have been increased by the changeover to the PRS and the emphasis on one-child families. Under collective agriculture, there was labor available to protect the groves. With small families and weakened ties with fellow villagers, such labor probably is not available.

Early harvesting places a tremendous strain on the post-harvest handling and marketing system. This strain is compounded by the fact that whole counties are often planted with the same variety and, therefore, the infrastructure must handle the whole crop over a short period of time. The Chinese are trying to overcome this by obtaining different maturing strains of the same variety. The constraint on nursery stock production may prevent a near-term solution.

The Chinese also look to increased fruit storage as a solution to their early harvest problem. Fruit is traditionally stored in stone or brick buildings or underground cellars with good air circulation. The fruit is placed in sealed plastic bags which help to preserve moisture and thus maintain fruit quality over relatively long periods of time.

Refrigerated storage is being considered at orange juice plants in order to lengthen the operating season. This is a relatively high cost solution, especially considering the severe electricity shortages which many areas in China suffer. However, extractors and evaporators are paid for with scarce foreign exchange while much of the equipment and materials used in the storage facilities can be purchased domestically.

Modern packing facilities are rare and usually reserved for exports. Grading and packing usually take place in the grove. Fruit is packed in bamboo baskets. Grading is haphazard and usually is based on size alone. Fruit destined for the domestic market is not washed and waxed. Fruit is often damaged in transit due to the sharp edges of the bamboo, although sometimes straw is used as padding. Fruit destined for export markets reaches the packing shed after 1-3 days, where it is washed, waxed, graded, and repacked in cardboard cartons.

Transportation facilities are, for the most part, primitive. The dirt and gravel roads which predominate are often in poor condition. Inter-provincial transport is made difficult because motor fuel ration coupons are issued only for redemption within a specific province, except for large state corporations and the military. Local transportation is by truck and long distance by rail, although some river transport also is used. Sichuan, the major citrus-growing area, is distant from markets in the Northeast. Because of the overtaxed rail system and an almost complete lack of refrigerated railcars for transport to domestic markets, fruit arrives in poor condition, often with 25 percent or greater losses.

Fruit from eastern growing areas, including Zhejiang and Fujian provinces, generally commands a higher price because of a stronger rail network and coastal and canal shipping linking them with the major markets. Since these Eastern growing areas also are the most likely source of exports, this tends to price Chinese fresh and processed citrus out of the export market, except when subsidized.

The liberalization of citrus marketing has brought about increased competition for the available supply. Local branches of the Provincial Ministry of Commerce Fruit and Vegetable Company (PMCFVC) often act as collection and transportation agents for outside buyers who have signed supply contracts with farmers or villages. New buyers which have entered the market include Fruit and Vegetable Companies from large municipalities or other provinces, state ministries, and large factories which provide food to their workers. Private fruit sellers also are increasing in number, the high profits often outweighing the hazards of long distance transportation.

Processing: Canned mandarin sections presently account for most citrus processing in China. This is a labor-intensive activity which makes good use of China's most abundant resource. Chinese canneries typically can a broad line of products so as to utilize facilities as much as possible throughout the year.

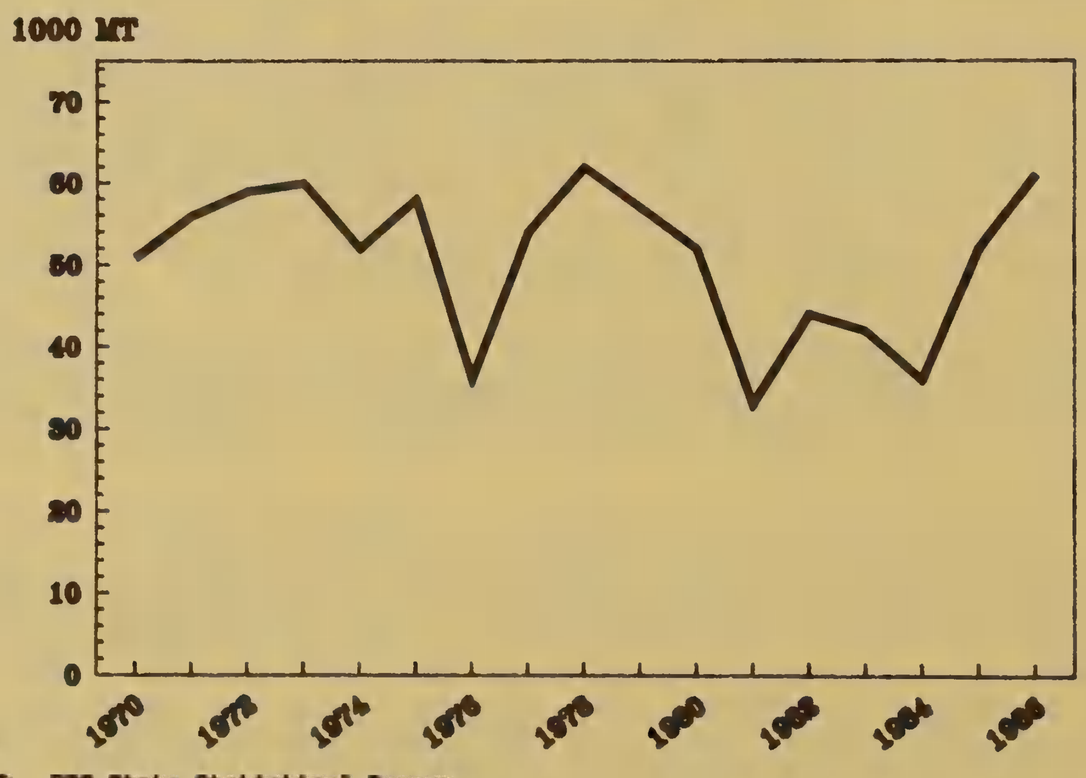
The canneries have had difficulties in obtaining mandarins because of competition from the domestic fresh market. While there are no estimates available of canned mandarin production, many factories report that following the marketing reforms of 1984 they were able only to obtain one-third to one-half of their prior allocation of mandarins from the PMCFVC. The canneries previously obtained the mandarins through the PMCFVC's at a fixed procurement price which was below the present free market value. Now, the factories often are inexperienced in contracting directly with farmers or villages or they find the farmers loath to enter into contracts because of the good prices available on the domestic fresh market.

The Chinese are very interested in single-strength and concentrated orange juice production. In anticipation of rapidly increasing production in relatively remote areas, they see juice or beverage bases as a means of stabilizing prices. However, at 1986 farmgate prices in Sichuan Province of 0.8 to 1.0 RMB per kg., the cost per 90 lb. box is equivalent to $10.20 to $12.80, 4 to 5 times the cost of fruit in Brazil.

It is doubtful that, even with a substantial decline in farmgate prices, Chinese FCOJ would be competitive on world markets due to the lack of scale efficiencies. The largest juice plants have at most 5 extractors with many having only one or two extractors. In slightly more than a dozen modern plants, it is believed that there are approximately three dozen operating extractors. Not all juice plants have evaporators at this time.

As indicated above, the plant must either amortize the capital cost over a relatively short season or rely on extensive storage facilities. Often modern processing facilities also must employ expensive expatriate labor to maintain and operate complex equipment. The small size of plants significantly increases the labor cost per unit of production. Thus, it appears that China will only be able to export FCOJ if it is willing to subsidize sales in order to obtain foreign exchange.

CHINA: 1970–1986 EXPORTS OF FRESH MANDARINS AND ORANGES



SOURCE: PRC State Statistical Bureau
Almanac of China's Foreign Economic
Relations and Trade

Fresh Exports The Soviet Union and Hong Kong are the main destinations for Chinese fresh mandarins and oranges. Canada is a market for mandarins around the Christmas season. Other export destinations are the Southeast Asian markets of Malaysia, Singapore and Macao.

The trade with the USSR is a longstanding relationship which began in the 1950's and continued through their estrangement during the 1960's and 1970's. The fruit probably is taken by the Soviet Far East in barter for spare parts for Soviet-built factories constructed in the 1950's. A recently negotiated trade agreement between the two countries specifically mentioned citrus.

Jiao Gin variety mandarins obtain premium prices of $600 per ton in Southeast Asian markets and account for approximately one-third of the tonnage shipped. Other varieties average $300 per ton. Hong Kong's imports of fresh oranges, mandarins and tangerines shows the decline in Chinese exports which occurred in 1984 as a result of the marketing reforms. Orange imports from China dropped to 1,453 tons in 1984, but recovered to 5,829 tons in 1986, while mandarin and tangerine imports increased from 10,040 to 16,782 tons over the same period. Chinese oranges currently do not present a threat to the United States in this important market.

The domestic market has a strong influence on export availability and price. The southeastern provinces, including Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong, and Hunan, have the best access to the hard currency export markets of Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, and Macao. However the southeastern provinces also have good rail and sea connections to the domestic markets of Shanghai, Beijing, and the industrial Northeast which can offer prices exceeding those available on the export market. For example, the southeast farmgate price of 1.2-1.4 RMB per kg. (higher than Sichuan because of higher demand), is equivalent to $376 to $439 per ton. This is well above the $300, FOB, which China can obtain for fruit in Southeast Asia. Therefore, these exports must be subsidized by the Chinese government.

Outlook: While Chinese citrus production will continue to increase rapidly, it is unlikely to present significant competition in free world markets before the late 1990's. Fresh exports to the Far East should experience steady growth with increased production of premium varieties, e.g., the Jiao Gin mandarin and Valencia and navel oranges. Production of these varieties is constrained by a shortage of high-quality nursery stock. Subsidization of most exports will continue to be necessary with continued strong domestic demand and barring significant improvements in post-harvest handling which would raise the quality of exported fruit.

The juice processing sector could experience rapid growth if investment capital and trained personnel are made available. Processed citrus products--easier to store and transport then fresh products--may help to satisfy some of the growing domestic demand for citrus. Orange prices must come down significantly and the processing season must be extended before Chinese FCOJ will be competitive on the world market.

CHINA: MANDARIN & ORANGE EXPORTS BY DESTINATION, 1985

Destination	Quantity (MT)	Value ($1,000)	Unit Value ($ Per MT)
USSR	31,108	12,230	393
Hong Kong	13,304	5,147	387
Singapore	3,191	1,963	615
Canada	2,178	1,009	463
Malaysia	757	499	659
Macao	650	189	291
Other	436	190	436
TOTAL	51,624	21,227	411

SOURCE: Almanac of China's Foreign Economic Relations and Trade

HONG KONG: IMPORTS OF FRESH ORANGES, MANDARINS & TANGERINES
(Quantity in Metric Tons)

Year	Mandarins & Tangerines			Oranges		
	China Taiwan	China Mainland	Other	U.S.A.	China Mainland	Other
1981	5,667	11,848	181	124,806	7,348	2,244
1982	4,555	14,098	523	97,963	7,066	10,119
1983	8,514	10,547	272	136,210	4,724	4,823
1984	7,142	10,040	108	103,570	1,453	8,616
1985	5,860	11,306	183	116,696	3,526	5,723
1986	7,054	16,782	91	118,517	5,829	7,537

SOURCE: Hong Kong Trade Statistics

CHINA: FRESH AND CANNED EXPORTS

YEAR	QUANTITY (MT)	VALUE ($1,000)	UNIT VALUE ($ PER MT)
	FRESH MANDARINS & ORANGES		
1983	44,121	20,060	455
1984	36,448	16,100	442
1985	51,624	21,230	411
	CANNED MANDARINS		
1983	14,027	9,170	654
1984	12,433	9,370	754
1985	7,761	5,870	756

SOURCE: Almanac of China's Foreign Economic Relations and Trade

CANADA: MARKET FOR U.S. HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Canada continues to be the most important market for U.S. exports of horticultural products. In 1986, Canada imported a total of $2.0 billion 1/ horticultural products of which 58 percent were from the United States. Although the value of Canadian imports from the United States rose by 4 percent in 1986, the U.S. share of the Canadian market was down slightly compared to 1985.

Fresh fruit and vegetables comprised 73 percent of Canada's horticultural imports from the United States, compared to 73 and 75 percent in 1984 and 1985. The most important fresh products include grapes, oranges, lettuce, and tomatoes, imports of which all increased. Fruit juices, the second largest category of U.S. horticultural exports to Canada, continued to decline with the greatest drop in frozen orange juice concentrate. Increased competition from Mexican and Colombian orange juice exports contributed to these U.S. losses. The United States also experienced loss of market share for fresh, frozen, and dehydrated vegetables, treenuts, and canned and frozen fruit.

In 1986, the United States imported $363 million of horticultural products from Canada 2/, an increase of 20 percent from the previous year. Ale, beer and stout comprised 40 percent of the total, with potatoes and potato products, carrots, apples, berries, frozen juices and nursery products accounting for a large share of the rest. The balance of trade in 1986 for horticultural products was $837 million in favor of the United States.

Undercounting of U.S. exports to Canada has continued to pose a problem. In 1986, U.S. export data show horticultural exports to Canada valued at $566 million, only 49 percent of the equivalent Canadian import number of $1.2 billion (U.S. dollar equivalent). In 1983, 1984, and 1985, the official U.S. export values were equal to 71, 64, and 55 percent, respectively, of Canadian imports.

1/ The data and analysis in this article include bananas and plantains. All dollar figures for Canadian imports in 1986 have been converted from Canadian dollars at a rate of US$1=Can$1.3897.

2/ Product mix comparable to Canadian import data. Monosodium glutamate, gelatin, soft drinks, misc. beverages and sauces were removed from the U.S. import total.

CANADA: IMPORTS OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS, 1984-1986
(Value in $U.S. million 1/)

ITEM	FROM WORLD 1984	1985	1986	FROM U.S. 1984	1985	1986	U.S. SHARE 2/ 1984	1985	1986
FRESH FRUIT	519	525	577	399	382	422	77%	73%	73%
FRESH VEGETABLES	422	402	436	385	362	401	91%	90%	92%
BANANAS AND PLANTAINS	96	100	110	0	0	0			
SUBTOTAL	1,037	1,027	1,123	784	744	823	76%	72%	73%
PROCESSED FRUIT									
JUICE	208	198	172	115	100	81	55%	51%	47%
CANNED/OTHER	83	98	98	41	25	23	49%	26%	23%
DRIED	66	54	55	28	24	26	42%	44%	47%
FROZEN	10	9	15	5	6	8	50%	67%	53%
SUBTOTAL	367	359	340	189	155	138	49%	47%	43%
PROCESSED VEGETABLES									
CANNED/OTHER	97	92	86	27	23	26	28%	25%	30%
DEHYDRATED	19	17	18	12	12	11	63%	71%	61%
FROZEN	11	13	14	9	11	11	82%	85%	79%
SUBTOTAL	127	122	118	48	46	48	38%	38%	41%
TREENUTS AND COCONUT	102	99	109	66	65	67	65%	66%	61%
MISCELLANEOUS									
GRAPE WINE	169	152	188	8	10	7	5%	7%	4%
BEER	13	40	14	6	30	6	46%	75%	43%
LUPULIN	10	8	9	8	7	8	80%	88%	89%
NURSERY PRODUCTS	84	84	92	54	56	59	64%	67%	64%
PEC/VIN/YEAST	7	7	10	4	3	5	57%	43%	50%
SUBTOTAL	283	291	313	80	106	85	50%	56%	50%
GRAND TOTAL	1,916	1,898	2,003	1,167	1,116	1,161	61%	59%	58%

1/ Values converted from Canadian dollars at rates of Can$ 1.2951, 1.3655, and 1.3897 per U.S. dollar for 1984, 1985, and 1986 respectively.
2/ Market share may vary slightly from those recorded in September 1986 Horticultural Products Review (P15) due to rounding and to addition of bananas and plantains to calculation.

NOTE: Zero (0) indicates less than $500,000

SOURCE: Statistics Canada

1986 CANADIAN IMPORTS OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS
(Converted from Canadian Dollars: US$=CAN$1.3897)
(Values in $1,000 and quantity in metric tons except as noted)

COMMODITY	-----QUANTITY----- TOTAL	U.S.	------VALUE------ TOTAL	U.S.	-QUANTITY- U.S. SHARE
FRUIT, FRESH					
APPLES, CRABAPPLES,FRESH	107,188	63,490	63,254	29,467	59%
APRICOTS,FRESH	1,489	1,152	2,179	1,696	77%
BERRIES, NES,FRESH	734	671	788	670	91%
BLUEBERRIES,FRESH	5,110	5,103	6,086	6,060	100%
CANTALOUPES,FRESH	70,080	62,442	26,421	22,000	89%
CHERRIES,FRESH	4,019	3,908	7,343	7,092	97%
CRANBERRIES,FRESH	3,795	3,795	4,105	4,105	100%
GRAPEFRUIT,FRESH	78,278	76,355	26,636	26,020	98%
GRAPES,FRESH	158,857	126,850	131,038	90,018	80%
LEMONS,FRESH	26,258	20,003	12,004	9,485	76%
MELONS, NES,FRESH	92,164	85,121	17,030	15,217	92%
NECTARINES,FRESH	26,695	23,452	22,536	19,176	88%
NES, EXC. BERRIES,FRESH	37,216	25,140	39,836	25,163	68%
ORANGE,MAND,TANG,FRESH	286,739	217,039	125,479	87,717	76%
PEACHES,FRESH	18,577	18,034	13,213	12,444	97%
PEARS,FRESH	34,998	23,468	23,953	14,730	67%
PINEAPPLES,FRESH	13,312	8,383	5,565	3,907	63%
PLUMS,FRESH	23,039	20,534	24,773	21,970	89%
STRAWBERRIES,FRESH	20,343	20,187	25,032	24,666	99%
SUBTOTAL	1,008,891	805,127	577,270	421,603	80%
BANANAS & PLANTAINS, FRESH	300,639	59	109,588	30	0%
SUBTOTAL	300,639	59	109,588	30	0%
FRUIT, CANNED					
APPLES,CANNED	777	166	420	114	21%
APRICOTS,CANNED	2,161	39	1,590	36	2%
CITRUS FRUITS,,CANNED	7,009	456	5,020	265	7%
FRUITS, NES,CANNED	5,684	2,195	5,707	2,082	39%
JAMS, JELLIES,CANNED	6,747	719	7,633	1,121	11%
MARMALADES,CANNED	834	40	1,305	60	5%
MIXED FRUITS, NES,CANNED	16,866	3,719	13,069	3,378	22%
OLIVES,CANNED	2,296	944	3,339	1,745	41%
PEACHES,CANNED	23,963	3,354	14,129	2,753	14%
PEARS,CANNED	8,492	40	4,828	29	0%
PINEAPPLE,CANNED	31,104	3,930	17,875	2,570	13%
SUBTOTAL	105,933	15,602	74,915	14,153	15%

COMMODITY	-----QUANTITY----- TOTAL	U.S.	------VALUE------ TOTAL	U.S.	-QUANTITY- U.S. SHARE
FRUIT FROZEN					
CHERRIES,FROZEN	522	417	628	510	80%
FRUITS AND BERRIES,FROZEN	5,682	4,223	7,123	5,355	74%
STRAWBERRIES,FROZEN	6,595	2,139	7,075	2,565	32%
SUBTOTAL	12,799	6,779	14,826	8,430	53%
FRUIT, DRIED					
APPLES,DRIED	558	450	1,956	1,641	81%
APRICOTS,DRIED	898	141	2,506	456	16%
CURRANTS,DRIED	1,227	12	925	17	1%
DATES,DRIED	4,249	688	5,334	1,740	16%
FIGS,DRIED	1,261	286	1,868	675	23%
FRUIT, BERRIES NES,DRIED	1,247	548	2,979	1,578	44%
PRUNES OR PLUMS,DRIED	5,468	5,341	7,330	7,147	98%
RAISINS,DRIED	28,400	6,550	32,273	12,429	23%
SUBTOTAL	43,308	14,016	55,171	25,685	32%
FRUIT JUICE 1/					
APPLE,CNF,JUICE	19,384	1,916	19,614	1,668	10%
FRUIT BLENDS,NC,JUICE	7,343	7,183	2,589	2,501	98%
FRUIT NES, FC,JUICE	14,326	10,394	18,083	13,793	73%
FRUIT NES,CNF,JUICE	5,619	3,111	6,961	4,080	55%
FRUIT, NC, NES,JUICE	13,929	9,360	5,633	3,751	67%
GRAPE, CNF,JUICE	11,082	5,258	7,075	3,252	47%
GRAPEFRUIT, CNF,JUICE	1,257	1,132	2,159	1,968	90%
GRAPEFRUIT,NC,JUICE	353	353	203	203	100%
LEMON, NC,JUICE	376	176	253	140	47%
LEMON,CNF,JUICE	196	153	235	188	78%
LEMON,FC,JUICE	1,713	688	2,362	918	40%
ORANGE, CNF,JUICE	13,102	3,005	12,119	2,944	23%
ORANGE, NC,JUICE	3,546	3,413	1,567	1,513	96%
ORANGE,FC,JUICE 2/	72,735	33,328	90,572	42,805	
PINEAPPLE,NC,JUICE	7,955	3,570	2,408	1,147	45%
SUBTOTAL	172,916	83,040	171,834	80,870	48%
FRUIT, OTHER PREP/PRES					
CHERRIES,BRINED,OTH P/P	3,729	1,755	5,386	2,640	47%
FRUIT PREPS NES,OTH P/P	3,778	2,501	5,854	3,972	66%
FRUITS,BRINED NES,OTH P/P	6,719	3,911	4,095	2,309	58%
OLIVES,BRND,NT CND,OTH P/	7,659	279	7,991	310	4%
SUBTOTAL	21,885	8,446	23,327	9,230	39%

COMMODITY	QUANTITY TOTAL	QUANTITY U.S.	VALUE TOTAL	VALUE U.S.	QUANTITY U.S. SHARE
VEGETABLES, FRESH					
ARTICHOKE,FRESH	2,562	2,514	1,835	1,788	98%
ASPARAGUS,FRESH	5,247	4,844	8,142	7,328	92%
BEANS, GREEN+WAX,FRESH	11,166	10,185	9,606	8,860	91%
BROCCOLI,FRESH	53,940	53,830	23,137	23,093	100%
BRUSSEL SPR.,FRESH	4,886	4,668	2,776	2,607	96%
CABBAGE,FRESH	29,488	28,923	6,692	6,575	98%
CARROTS,FRESH	64,203	64,180	14,853	14,838	100%
CAULIFLOWER,FRESH	35,531	35,432	20,874	20,817	
CELERY,FRESH	88,614	88,606	28,669	28,662	100%
CORN,FRESH	20,756	20,752	6,453	6,450	100%
CUCUMBERS,FRESH	40,039	27,999	14,817	9,611	70%
LETTUCE,FRESH	233,909	233,387	77,653	77,393	100%
MUSHROOMS,FRESH	2,612	2,539	4,337	4,247	97%
ONIONS, GREEN,FRESH	19,671	18,546	9,534	8,917	94%
ONIONS, OTHER,FRESH	58,224	57,183	11,225	10,910	98%
PARSNIPS,FRESH	670	670	232	232	100%
PEAS, GREEN,FRESH	2,307	1,934	3,140	2,677	84%
PEPPERS,FRESH	46,407	37,190	32,385	23,805	80%
POTATOES, NES,FRESH	138,111	138,032	27,472	27,460	100%
POTATOES, SEED,FRESH	10,643	10,643	933	933	100%
POTATOES, SWEET,FRESH	10,949	8,783	4,177	3,205	80%
RADISHES,FRESH	10,376	10,187	5,075	4,980	98%
RAPPINI,FRESH	1,938	1,891	1,244	1,195	98%
SPINACH,FRESH	11,700	11,647	5,970	5,931	100%
TOMATOES,FRESH	147,081	127,835	83,733	73,984	87%
VEGETABLES NES,FRESH	54,842	45,043	31,208	24,549	82%
SUBTOTAL	1,105,872	1,047,443	436,169	401,046	95%
VEGETABLES, CANNED					
ASPARAGUS,CANNED	421	2	644	2	0%
BEANS, BAKED,CANNED	152	93	81	43	61%
BEANS, NES,CANNED	1,417	716	705	345	51%
CARROTS,CANNED	1,589	16	1,054	9	1%
CORN,CANNED	2,030	320	1,389	251	16%
MUSHROOMS,CANNED	23,989	41	20,699	63	0%
PICKLES & RELISH,CANNED	5,653	3,721	4,848	2,800	66%
PIMENTOS,CANNED	1,210	539	873	499	45%
POTATOES,CANNED	500	10	235	6	2%
SAUCES NES,CANNED	10,067	6,262	13,810	8,947	62%
TOMATO JUICE,CANNED	230	230	69	69	100%
TOMATO PASTE,CANNED	9,631	465	6,142	391	5%
TOMATOES, NES,CANNED	20,217	2,647	7,953	1,618	13%
VEG AND JUICE, NES,CANNED	10,860	1,980	9,543	1,607	18%
SUBTOTAL	87,966	17,042	68,046	16,651	19%

COMMODITY	-----QUANTITY----- TOTAL	U.S.	------VALUE------ TOTAL	U.S.	-QUANTITY- U.S. SHARE
VEGETABLES, DRIED					
POTATOES,DRIED NES,DRIED	1,218	1,168	2,197	2,079	96%
POTATOES,INST MASH,DRIED	424	424	372	372	100%
VEGETABLES NES,DRIED	9,099	5,718	15,480	9,030	63%
SUBTOTAL	10,741	7,310	18,050	11,480	68%
VEGETABLES, FROZEN					
BEANS, GREEN&WAX,FROZEN	715	698	518	499	98%
BEANS,LIMA,FROZEN	604	602	505	503	100%
BROCCOLI,FROZEN	2,017	1,584	1,727	1,390	79%
CARROTS,FROZEN	2,941	1,693	2,076	1,261	58%
PEAS,FROZEN	272	213	266	174	78%
POTATO PRODUCTS,FROZEN	3,396	3,228	2,943	2,802	95%
SPINACH,FROZEN	2,024	1,993	1,284	1,245	98%
VEGETABLES NES,FROZEN	5,135	4,275	4,321	3,602	83%
SUBTOTAL	17,104	14,286	13,640	11,475	84%
VEGETABLES, OTHER PREP/PRES					
CUCUMBERS,OTH P/P	931	394	612	86	42%
KETCHUP,OTH P/P	467	455	348	335	97%
TOMATO PASTE,OTH P/P	18,436	6,923	12,987	5,584	38%
VEG PRES. NES,OTH P/P	4,256	2,573	4,095	2,484	60%
SUBTOTAL	24,090	10,345	18,041	8,490	43%
TREENUTS AND COCONUT					
ALMONDS,INSHELL	749	745	1,513	1,507	99%
BRAZIL NUTS,INSHELL	676	140	793	182	21%
FILBERTS,INSHELL	664	640	976	906	96%
NUTS, NES,INSHELL	8,251	4,009	9,382	3,653	49%
PECANS,INSHELL	300	299	704	703	100%
WALNUTS,INSHELL	2,205	2,059	3,467	3,067	93%
COCONUT,DESSICATED,MISC	6,192	663	4,988	783	11%
ALMONDS,SHELLED	5,576	5,426	20,567	19,903	97%
BRAZIL NUTS,SHELLED	731	179	1,791	564	24%
CASHEWS,SHELLED	3,083	602	18,441	3,819	20%
FILBERTS,SHELLED	1,034	671	3,225	2,004	65%
NUTS, NES,SHELLED	17,187	12,909	21,918	14,093	75%
PECANS,SHELLED	2,042	2,042	11,331	11,331	100%
WALNUTS,SHELLED	3,849	1,412	10,097	4,200	37%
SUBTOTAL	52,539	31,796	109,192	66,716	61%

COMMODITY	-----QUANTIY----- TOTAL	U.S.	------VALUE------ TOTAL	U.S.	-QUANTITY- U.S. SHARE
NURSERY PRODUCTS					
BULBS NES,NURSERY	---	---	6,857	1,530	
CUT FLOWERS NES,NURSERY	---	---	33,678	16,223	
FRUIT TREES,NURSERY	---	---	1,010	864	
GLADIOLI BULBS,NURSERY	2,046	261	396	109	13%
ROSH BUSHES,NURSERY	3,593	2,810	3,695	3,208	78%
TREES,PLANTS NES,NURSERY			43,273	37,107	
TULIP BULBS,NURSERY	3,178	174	3,136	176	5%
SUBTOTAL	8,817	3,245	92,045	59,216	37%
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES (1,000 LITERS)					
BEER, ALE, ETC	33,690	18,564	14,454	6,450	55%
DESSERT WINE,ALC BEV	1,662	188	3,750	183	11%
SHERRY,ALC BEV	1,771	239	3,046	188	13%
SPARKLING WINE,ALC BEV	7,068	131	25,520	341	2%
VERMOUTH,ALC BEV	4,547	3	6,676	4	0%
WINE, TABLE,ALC BEV	123,118	13,081	149,123	6,688	11%
SUBTOTAL	171,856	32,206	202,568	13,854	19%
HOPS					
HOPS, LUPULIN,HOPS	1,770	1,476	9,423	8,022	83%
SUBTOTAL	1,770	1,476	9,423	8,022	83%
MISCELLANEOUS					
PECTIN,OTHER	417	176	3,390	1,704	42%
VINEGAR,OTHER	3,954	3,166	1,574	1,009	80%
YEAST,OTHER	3,427	2,357	5,100	2,767	69%
SUBTOTAL	7,798	5,699	10,064	5,480	73%
GRAND TOTAL	3,154,924	2,103,017	2,004,169	1,162,431	67%

1/ CNF=Concentrated, not frozen; FC=Frozen concentrate; NC=Not concentrated
2/ Estimated 65 degree brix equivalent.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: MINIMUM GROWER PRICES AND PROCESSOR SUBSIDIES FOR CANNED TOMATO PRODUCTS
(STATED CURRENCY UNIT PER METRIC TON)

COMMODITY/ COUNTRY CROP YEAR	MINIMUM GROWER PRICE 1/	PROCESSING SUBSIDY		PROCESSORS' NET COST OF FRUIT	"GREEN" ECU EXCHANGE RATE	LOCAL CURRENCY COST	DOLLAR EXCHANGE RATE	PROCESSORS' NET COST OF FRUIT
		NET	RAW WT EQV					
TOMATO PASTE								
ITALY	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	LIRE/ECU	LIRE	LIRE/$	DOLLARS
Effective 3/ 85/86	97.20	234.00	37.44	59.76	1,482	88,564	1,805	49.08
86/87	92.34	282.58	45.21	47.13	1,554	73,236	1,436	51.00
87/88	89.11	297.27	47.56	41.55	1,698	70,546	1,323	53.32
GREECE	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	DRACH/ECU	DRACHMA	DRACHMA/$	DOLLARS
Effective 3/ 85/86	86.10	170.57	27.29	58.81	102	6,019	128	46.85
86/87	87.07	259.81	41.57	45.50	117	5,309	135	39.27
87/88	89.11	297.27	47.56	41.55	176	7,312	137	53.37
SPAIN 2/	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	PTA/ECU	PTA	PTA/$	DOLLARS
86/87	53.58	157.31	25.17	28.41	145.77	4,141	136	32.23
87/88	57.94	172.70	27.63	30.31	162.17	4,915	129	38.25
PORTUGAL 2/	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	ESC/ECU	ESCUDO	ESC/$	DOLLARS
86/87	58.14	184.28	29.48	28.66	151.81	4,350	148	29.37
87/88	61.61	194.41	31.11	30.50	183.29	5,591	148	37.75
WHOLE PEELED SAN MARZANO								
ITALY	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	LIRE/ECU	LIRE	LIRE/$	DOLLARS
Effective 3/ 85/86	162.60	103.60	77.70	84.90	1,482	125,818	1,805	69.72
86/87	154.47	103.60	77.70	76.77	1,554	119,297	1,436	83.08
87/88	147.52	115.84	86.88	60.64	1,698	102,967	1,323	77.83
WHOLE PEELED ROMA & SIMILAR								
ITALY	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	LIRE/ECU	LIRE	LIRE/$	DOLLARS
Effective 3/ 85/86	123.80	76.06	57.05	66.76	1,482	98,931	1,805	54.82
86/87	117.61	64.87	48.65	68.96	1,554	107,160	1,436	74.62
87/88	113.49	82.27	61.70	51.79	1,698	87,935	1,323	66.47
SPAIN 2/	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	PTA/ECU	PTA	PTA/$	DOLLARS
86/87	74.13	41.19	30.89	43.24	145.77	6,303	136	46.45
87/88	78.53	32.62	24.47	54.07	162.17	8,768	129	68.23
NON-WHOLE PEELED								
ITALY	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	LIRE/ECU	LIRE	LIRE/$	DOLLARS
Effective 3/ 85/86	102.40	40.03	30.02	72.3[illegible]	1,482	107,263	1,805	59.44
86/87	94.72	38.92	29.19	65.53	1,554	101,834	1,436	70.91
87/88	89.11	37.00	27.75	61.36	1,698	104,189	1,323	78.75
SPAIN 2/	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	PTA/ECU	PTA	PTA/$	DOLLARS
86/87	69.35	24.71	18.53	50.82	145.77	7,408	136	54.59
87/88	69.22	24.61	18.46	50.76	162.17	8,232	129	64.06

NOTES: Net to raw weight equivalent: paste 0.16, peeled 0.75. Dollar exchange rates as of September 30, except 1987/88 as of July 31. 1/ Some growers receive a quality premium. 2/ Joined the European Community in 1986. 3/ In 1985/86, Greece and Italy agreed to a lower subsidy in exchange for larger thresholds. The effective rate is calculated as the official rate times the quotient of the official and actual thresholds.

August 1987 Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: MINIMUM GROWER PRICES AND PROCESSOR SUBSIDIES FOR CANNED FRUIT
(STATED CURRENCY UNIT PER METRIC TON)

COMMODITY/ COUNTRY CROP YEAR	MINIMUM GROWER PRICE 1/	PROCESSING SUBSIDY NET	PROCESSORS' NET COST OF FRUIT	"GREEN" ECU EXCHANGE RATE	COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY	DOLLAR EXCHANGE RATE	PROCESSORS' NET COST OF FRUIT
CANNED PEACHES IN SYRUP							
ITALY	ECU	ECU	ECU	LIRE/ECU	LIRE	LIRE/$	DOLLARS
84/85	352.90	222.30	130.60	1,432	187,019	1,883	99.32
85/86	347.60	195.00	152.60	1,482	226,153	1,805	125.32
86/87	312.84	146.25	166.59	1,554	258,881	1,436	180.28
87/88	287.81	143.63	144.18	1,698	244,818	1,323	185.05
GREECE	ECU	ECU	ECU	DRACH/ECU	DRACHMA	DRACHMA/$	DOLLARS
84/85	299.80	131.80	168.00	91	15,288	125	122.30
85/86	312.70	124.60	188.10	102	19,251	128	149.84
86/87	297.14	94.82	202.32	117	23,605	135	174.60
87/88	287.81	143.63	144.18	176	25,376	137	185.63
SPAIN 2/	ECU	ECU	ECU	PTA/ECU	PESETA	PESETA/$	DOLLARS
86/87	267.25	105.50	161.75	146	23,583	136	173.78
87/88	252.86	112.42	140.44	162	22,775	129	177.24
CANNED PEARS IN SYRUP							
ITALY	ECU	ECU	ECU	LIRE/ECU	LIRE	LIRE/$	DOLLARS
84/85	338.45	185.10	138.54	1,432	198,392	1,883	105.36
85/86	333.40	171.40	148.29	1,482	219,763	1,805	121.78
86/87	316.73	185.20	116.71	1,554	181,374	1,436	126.30
87/88	302.15	185.31	102.02	1,698	173,222	1,323	130.93
SPAIN 2/	ECU	ECU	ECU	PTA/ECU	PESETA	PESETA/$	DOLLARS
86/87	170.97	35.49	132.64	146	19,338	136	142.51
87/88	186.29	66.31	114.68	162	18,597	129	144.72

NOTE: Processed to raw fruit conversion factor = 1:1 for peaches, 1:1.08 for pears.
Dollar exchange rates as of September 30 except 1986/87 as of July 31.
1/ According to trade sources, some growers receive a quality premium.
2/ Spain was not a member of the European Community in 1985.

August 1987 Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

APPLES: U.S. EXPORTS
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JULY)
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN $1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY 1984	QUANTITY 1985	QUANTITY 1986	VALUE 1984	VALUE 1985	VALUE 1986
WORLD TOTAL.......	209,335	152,792	168,274	113,419	83,773	93,334
CANADA.............	30,861	25,202	42,072	16,770	13,641	22,087
EC-TWELVE..........	8,990	12,046	11,581	4,662	6,920	6,476
UNITED KINGDOM....	7,844	8,753	8,694	4,088	4,895	4,938
NETHERLANDS.......	445	531	1,608	193	277	339
IRELAND...........	654	1,418	922	349	735	507
GERMANY, FED. REP.	.	638	223	.	327	120
FRANCE............	.	671	118	.	669	63
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	9,119	9,098	13,498	4,443	5,038	7,734
SWEDEN............	2,489	2,401	4,448	1,111	1,249	2,341
NORWAY............	2,142	2,146	4,213	962	1,169	2,341
FINLAND...........	3,445	3,653	3,575	1,706	2,045	2,002
ICELAND...........	1,044	899	1,262	663	576	1,050
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	97,249	78,300	71,098	49,127	40,904	37,981
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	35,642	30,065	37,115	14,182	12,572	15,664
HONG KONG.........	29,720	22,920	18,274	16,653	13,160	11,629
SINGAPORE.........	12,308	11,358	6,782	7,303	6,685	4,293
THAILAND..........	3,138	3,052	3,038	1,922	2,035	2,477
MALAYSIA..........	12,526	8,179	3,635	6,906	4,679	2,387
NEW ZEALAND.......	2,796	2,019	1,448	1,777	1,272	978
FR PACIFIC ISLANDS	267	339	455	165	264	345
JAPAN.............	62	190	303	35	124	181
BRUNEI............	222	97	23	133	65	14
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	47,747	13,634	14,456	29,457	9,636	9,893
SAUDI ARABIA......	28,384	8,284	11,975	18,419	6,049	7,972
UNITED ARAB EMIRAT	15,547	4,359	1,619	8,891	2,810	1,187
KUWAIT............	3,328	560	622	1,761	402	522
BAHRAIN...........	428	401	240	333	355	211
QATAR.............	62	.	.	54	.	.
LAT. AMER./EX CARR.	11,195	10,852	12,036	5,867	5,270	6,496
PANAMA............	2,990	3,052	2,465	1,560	1,695	1,765
COLOMBIA..........	3,771	4,441	2,931	1,790	1,808	1,248
MEXICO............	1,766	1,838	2,589	903	902	1,025
BRAZIL............	532	91	1,755	271	46	960
COSTA RICA........	761	590	1,272	426	305	804
HONDURAS..........	870	575	921	594	348	621
BELIZE............	152	80	97	106	41	71
EL SALVADOR.......	213	111	4	127	77	3
GUATEMALA.........	87	73	.	56	49	.
BERMUDA & CARIBB...	4,528	3,334	3,499	2,975	2,190	2,624
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	535	780	1,231	322	462	849
LW & WW ISLANDS...	347	487	663	276	487	575
NETHL. ANTILLES...	948	662	703	526	296	478
TRINIDAD TOBAGO...	1,226	646	361	747	429	230
BARBADOS..........	615	319	175	591	251	172
BERMUDA...........	221	112	109	138	71	122
HAITI.............	217	188	117	143	119	86
CAYMAN ISLANDS....	169	75	49	73	30	48
BAHAMAS...........	237	37	28	151	20	29
OTHER..............	144	325	35	119	172	43
NAMIBIA...........	.	184	.	.	68	.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

GRAPES: U.S. EXPORTS
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JUNE)
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN $1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY 1984	QUANTITY 1985	QUANTITY 1986	VALUE 1984	VALUE 1985	VALUE 1986
WORLD TOTAL.......	106,273	104,198	102,075:	83,722	87,390	97,998
CANADA.............	80,784	64,870	56,665:	55,922	45,434	45,168
EC-TWELVE..........	387	675	3,605:	377	730	4,584
UNITED KINGDOM....	329	396	2,962:	285	491	3,845
NETHERLANDS.......	30	264	404:	54	230	434
GERMANY, FED. REP.	.	.	97:	.	.	122
BELGIUM LUXEMBOURG	.	.	45:	.	.	81
DENMARK...........	.	15	45:	.	9	55
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	255	1,389	2,078:	231	1,308	2,031
SWEDEN............	152	924	1,358:	119	818	1,254
NORWAY............	64	297	443:	67	329	452
FINLAND...........	29	141	189:	29	131	201
ICELAND...........	8	27	48:	15	29	72
SWITZERLAND.......	1	.	39:	1	.	52
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	19,082	31,451	33,681:	20,942	34,305	40,694
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	2,749	3,733	12,416:	2,383	4,461	13,801
HONG KONG.........	8,844	18,129	10,056:	9,679	17,663	12,036
JAPAN.............	1,939	3,331	4,318:	2,205	4,187	5,747
SINGAPORE.........	3,628	3,886	3,572:	4,546	5,188	5,202
NEW ZEALAND.......	465	562	1,835:	567	707	2,205
MALAYSIA..........	1,202	1,566	1,174:	1,275	1,843	1,345
THAILAND..........	85	75	69:	103	92	97
BRUNEI............	101	69	42:	118	66	68
OTHER PACIFIC IS..	59	46	40:	51	40	58
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	.	29	86:	.	30	57
FR PACIFIC ISLANDS	10	19	49:	16	21	57
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	699	496	478:	1,079	590	634
UNITED ARAB EMIRAT	.	208	225:	.	282	287
SAUDI ARABIA......	589	204	117:	903	184	159
BAHRAIN...........	62	53	105:	86	80	147
KUWAIT............	48	31	31:	90	44	41
LAT. AMER./EX CARR.	3,733	4,300	4,626:	3,678	3,948	3,841
PANAMA............	1,810	2,160	1,983:	2,134	2,104	1,833
MEXICO............	1,201	849	1,068:	737	578	581
GUATEMALA.........	50	556	644:	43	471	501
HONDURAS..........	301	366	483:	350	391	499
COSTA RICA........	203	188	259:	218	244	274
EL SALVADOR.......	137	112	146:	159	114	108
BERMUDA & CARIBB...	1,329	970	942:	1,486	1,025	1,045
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	236	275	421:	217	274	458
TRINIDAD TOBAGO...	596	392	220:	692	402	236
BARBADOS..........	107	143	101:	186	171	120
NETHL. ANTILLES...	150	75	80:	160	82	97
LW & WW ISLANDS...	77	67	69:	87	75	66
BAHAMAS...........	70	6	23:	73	8	36
OTHER.............	6	48	1:	7	50	2

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

TOMATO SAUCE: U.S. IMPORTS
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JULY)
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN $1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY 1984	1985	1986	VALUE 1984	1985	1986
WORLD TOTAL.......	14,815	15,070	9,438:	8,805	7,722	4,353
CANADA.............	2	20	149:	2	10	78
MEXICO.............	124	.	207:	98	.	111
CBI BENEFICIARIES..	67	23	0:	52	26	2
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	67	16	0:	52	16	2
S. AMER. & NON-CBI	29	7	54:	27	4	31
EC-TWELVE..........	7,950	8,156	4,776:	5,542	5,034	2,457
SPAIN..............	2,344	1,726	1,975:	1,255	952	1,086
ITALY..............	5,085	5,584	2,108:	4,068	3,755	1,079
PORTUGAL...........	503	809	624:	211	312	268
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	.	71	36:	.	28	22
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	380	202	15:	194	114	7
HONG KONG..........	.	149	.:	.	94	.
JAPAN..............	319	.	.:	156	.	.
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	6,263	6,571	4,200:	2,889	2,489	1,645
ISRAEL.............	6,263	6,534	4,175:	2,889	2,475	1,629
OTHER..............	.	20	.:	.	18	.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

CANNED TOMATOES: U.S. IMPORTS
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JULY)
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN $1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY 1984	1985	1986	VALUE 1984	1985	1986
WORLD TOTAL.......	105,940	90,450	77,593:	47,844	35,810	33,997
CANADA.............	701	758	724:	368	382	428
MEXICO.............	97	26	11:	54	18	4
CBI BENEFICIARIES..	63	2	3:	42	1	3
S. AMER. & NON-CBI	282	459	1,004:	154	224	462
PERU...............	241	459	929:	124	224	429
EC-TWELVE..........	79,502	71,752	62,514:	35,305	27,586	27,665
ITALY..............	46,357	45,622	41,822:	23,266	19,220	19,397
SPAIN..............	32,811	25,295	20,295:	11,887	8,040	8,054
PORTUGAL...........	244	420	164:	107	164	74
NETHERLANDS........	12	78	156:	6	24	66
GERMANY, FED. REP.	19	36	42:	5	11	62
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	39	426	.:	16	190	.
ICELAND............	37	426	.:	12	190	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	8,991	3,468	4,889:	4,311	1,505	1,993
CHINA (TAIWAN).....	8,714	3,447	4,889:	4,176	1,501	1,993
CHINA (MAINLAND)...	275	.	.:	133	.	.
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	16,205	13,542	8,369:	7,580	5,894	3,398
ISRAEL.............	16,205	13,542	8,369:	7,580	5,894	3,398
OTHER..............	61	18	77:	15	11	43

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

TOMATO PASTE: U.S. IMPORTS
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JULY)
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN $1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY 1984	QUANTITY 1985	QUANTITY 1986	VALUE 1984	VALUE 1985	VALUE 1986
WORLD TOTAL.......	42,813	63,087	50,665:	26,851	34,596	28,074
CANADA.............	52	955	297:	27	420	139
MEXICO.............	5,545	15,902	11,336:	3,318	9,611	6,917
CBI BENEFICIARIES..	1,333	475	282:	954	523	111
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1,333	475	282:	954	523	111
S. AMER. & NON-CBI	3,192	2,365	3,483:	2,155	1,502	2,009
CHILE.............	1,500	1,110	2,372:	1,025	539	1,192
BRAZIL............	1,065	967	841:	830	837	659
PERU..............	627	.	246:	300	.	134
ARGENTINA.........	.	288	.:	.	127	.
EC-TWELVE.........	21,962	25,290	21,235:	14,385	13,922	12,099
PORTUGAL..........	11,979	14,815	11,955:	7,476	7,726	6,176
ITALY.............	5,800	4,587	3,983:	4,242	3,065	2,967
SPAIN.............	4,095	5,380	3,492:	2,612	2,858	2,083
NETHERLANDS.......	71	41	878:	46	24	422
FRANCE............	0	46	857:	1	30	416
GREECE............	0	78	1:	1	52	1
UNITED KINGDOM....	16	125	.:	7	65	.
GERMANY, FED. REP.	.	180	.:	.	85	.
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	179	51	72:	91	24	38
SWEDEN............	143	21	.:	69	11	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	2,156	1,145	912:	1,486	700	576
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	2,083	1,145	912:	1,429	700	576
CHINA (MAINLAND)..	73	.	.:	56	.	.
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	8,324	16,677	12,363:	4,402	7,753	5,813
ISRAEL............	7,527	14,382	6,846:	3,880	6,489	3,264
TURKEY............	798	2,183	5,478:	522	1,199	2,531
TUNISIA...........	.	112	.:	.	66	.
OTHER.............	70	225	684:	33	142	372
HUNGARY...........	.	184	390:	.	117	213
YUGOSLAVIA........	.	.	202:	.	.	99

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1986	JUNE 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
FRESH FRUIT					
APPLES.........(JUL)	4,094	4,780	152,792	168,274	152,792
CANADA.............	1,712	3,189	25,202	42,072	25,202
EC-TWELVE..........	652	168	12,046	11,581	12,046
UNITED KINGDOM...	553	166	8,753	8,694	8,753
IRELAND...........	83	.	1,418	922	1,418
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	45	50	9,098	13,498	9,098
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,302	772	78,300	71,098	78,300
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	.	121	30,065	37,115	30,065
HONG KONG.........	509	375	22,920	18,274	22,920
SINGAPORE.........	478	83	11,358	6,782	11,358
MALAYSIA..........	231	.	8,179	3,635	8,179
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	13,634	14,456	13,634
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	.	8,284	11,975	8,284
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	.	.	4,359	1,619	4,359
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	140	508	10,852	12,036	10,852
COLOMBIA..........	.	.	4,441	2,931	4,441
PANAMA............	.	.	3,052	2,465	3,052
MEXICO............	124	483	1,838	2,589	1,838
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	239	84	3,334	3,499	3,334
OTHER.............	3	9	325	35	325
AVOCADOS......(OCT)	1,187	1,670	4,230	6,913	5,482
CANADA............	129	112	915	837	1,273
EC-TWELVE.........	577	828	1,298	2,658	1,706
FRANCE............	379	475	755	1,830	894
UNITED KINGDOM...	112	339	209	563	447
NETHERLANDS......	45	14	249	228	278
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	148	15	276	66	298
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	334	702	1,728	3,334	2,176
JAPAN.............	329	700	1,696	3,326	2,129
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	1	1	4	1
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	12	3	12	18
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	10	2	10
STRAWBERRIES..(JAN)	1,442	1,081	5,724	6,241	9,827
CANADA............	1,276	826	5,029	5,464	6,647
EC-TWELVE.........	40	27	256	233	604
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	27	.	99	65	141
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	92	220	295	417	2,363
JAPAN.............	69	209	185	283	2,229
MID. EAST & N. AFR	6	5	36	46	47
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	3	.	3
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	0	3	7	16	22
CHERRIES,SW&TT(MAY)	4,460	12,001	5,496	14,972	10,488
CANADA............	1,805	3,341	2,121	4,081	3,316
EC-TWELVE.........	509	563	802	1,009	1,567
UNITED KINGDOM...	508	559	713	866	1,476
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	54	114	97	222	262
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,085	7,940	2,465	9,609	5,313
JAPAN.............	924	6,974	924	8,084	3,326
HONG KONG.........	1,026	812	1,354	1,239	1,671
MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	2	3	11	3
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	6	38	7	38	26
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	0	.	1	.	1
OTHER.............	.	3	.	3	.
GRAPEFRUIT....(SEP)	23,555	19,499	238,364	326,685	269,592
CANADA............	1,705	2,039	23,924	25,948	26,675
EC-TWELVE.........	344	200	76,853	100,243	78,840
FRANCE............	.	.	43,929	58,636	44,586
NETHERLANDS......	294	200	19,187	21,702	20,410
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	32	33	2,462	2,776	2,512
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	21,453	17,227	135,043	197,161	161,480
JAPAN.............	20,059	14,470	128,477	181,959	152,341
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	423	.
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	20	.	22	133	24
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	3	.	3
OTHER.............	.	.	57	.	57
LEMONS.........(AUG)	11,321	12,096	116,481	137,987	130,090
CANADA............	1,286	427	8,063	6,600	8,932
EC-TWELVE.........	16	21	1,335	3,000	1,335
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	19	607	303	657
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	10,019	11,522	105,915	127,516	118,605
JAPAN.............	9,619	10,650	98,481	118,577	110,692
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	2	.	2
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	1	108	549	568	549
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	9	.	9
LIMES..........(APR)	145	769	455	2,050	2,538
CANADA............	121	136	422	433	1,176
EC-TWELVE.........	24	33	34	170	801
FRANCE............	1	16	5	38	531
UNITED KINGDOM...	22	14	28	50	214
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	.	6
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	599	.	1,443	556
MALAYSIA..........	.	288	.	750	293
HONG KONG.........	.	196	.	435	206
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	.	4	.
ORANGES.......(NOV)	42,965	47,566	284,349	306,476	394,162
CANADA............	6,518	8,312	87,181	88,844	112,225
EC-TWELVE.........	1,274	3,513	4,626	13,445	6,718
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	584	572	1,426	2,213	1,560
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	34,569	35,050	190,723	201,551	273,034
HONG KONG.........	10,405	8,229	80,335	76,319	125,736
JAPAN.............	20,215	20,803	79,091	90,907	108,734
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	22	15	112	15
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	20	51	335	234	559
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	45	41	72	49
OTHER.............	.	.	2	5	2
GRAPES.........(JUN)	5,158	7,230	5,158	7,230	102,075
CANADA............	3,657	5,362	3,657	5,362	56,665
EC-TWELVE.........	705	1,089	705	1,089	3,605
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	39	42	39	42	2,078
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	622	639	622	639	33,681
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	.	.	.	.	12,416
HONG KONG.........	89	273	89	273	10,056
JAPAN.............	13	45	13	45	4,318
SINGAPORE.........	357	170	357	170	3,572
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	3	.	3	478
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	105	68	105	68	4,626
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	30	28	30	28	942
OTHER.............	1	.	1	.	1
PEARS..........(JUL)	675	846	29,689	36,365	29,689
CANADA............	511	697	14,749	18,742	14,749
EC-TWELVE.........	.	.	611	948	611
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	5,707	7,301	5,707
SWEDEN............	.	.	4,897	6,490	4,897
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	34	66	721	781	721
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	4,389	4,115	4,389
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	.	2,543	2,594	2,543
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	.	.	1,448	1,235	1,448
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	116	78	3,279	4,259	3,279
MEXICO............	116	78	2,248	1,744	2,248
PANAMA............	.	.	704	536	704
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	9	6	205	220	205
OTHER.............	5	.	27	.	27
PRUNES/PLUMS..(JAN)	4,071	6,160	6,283	7,742	23,629
CANADA............	2,657	3,008	4,035	4,293	12,502
EC-TWELVE.........	177	261	459	330	843
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	34	3	314	61	641
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,155	2,776	1,307	2,867	9,269
HONG KONG.........	647	2,245	709	2,295	7,056
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	391	351	402	372	1,211
MID. EAST & N. AFR	5	2	16	12	16
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	43	100	138	150	326
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	10	15	29	32
KIWIFRUIT.....(OCT)	76	234	7,609	8,883	7,905
CANADA............	75	204	953	1,919	1,245
EC-TWELVE.........	.	.	2,964	2,781	2,964
NETHERLANDS......	.	.	1,838	1,974	1,838
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	595	332	595
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	.	349	230	349
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	16	1,057	1,772	1,057
SWEDEN............	.	.	481	642	481
FINLAND...........	.	.	242	437	242
AUSTRIA...........	.	.	199	370	199
SWITZERLAND......	.	16	134	314	134
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	14	2,616	2,311	2,616
JAPAN.............	.	14	2,200	2,015	2,200
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	19	91	19
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	0	.	1	[illegible]	4
CANNED FRUIT					
APRICOTS......(JUN)	17	68	17	68	277
CANADA............	.	49	.	49	50
EC-TWELVE.........	1	.	1	.	39
NETHERLANDS......	1	.	1	.	21
SPAIN.............	.	.	.	.	16
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	6	.	6	.	18
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	4	18	4	18	108
HONG KONG.........	2	.	2	.	62
JAPAN.............	1	.	1	.	27
MID. EAST & N. AFR	6	.	6	.	55
SAUDI ARABIA.....	6	.	6	.	35
QATAR.............	.	.	.	.	12
KUWAIT............	.	.	.	.	[illegible]
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	.	.	4
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	2	.	2	2
CHERRIES,MARAC(JUL)	233	192	2,138	2,569	2,138
CANADA............	2	2	101	114	101
EC-TWELVE.........	5	1	56	114	56
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	3	3	132	56	132
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	218	168	1,588	2,040	1,588
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	124	31	649	807	649
HONG KONG.........	53	76	403	481	403
SINGAPORE.........	14	13	241	264	241
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	1	57	47	57
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	3	12	97	94	97
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	4	106	105	106
OTHER.............	.	.	1	.	1

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
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COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1986	JUNE 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
CHERRIES/SW& (CONT)					
CHERRIES/SW&TT(JUL)	193	386	2,155	4,009	2,155
CANADA	41	251	180	2,018	180
EC-TWELVE	1	.	123	145	123
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	.	77	52	77
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	134	121	1,646	1,627	1,646
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	40	43	853	595	853
JAPAN	67	68	556	730	556
MID. EAST & N. AFR	12	13	93	142	93
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	4	.	27	17	27
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	0	9	9	9
PEACHES........(JUN)	2,458	1,478	2,458	1,478	15,992
CANADA	94	188	94	188	2,427
EC-TWELVE	96	5	96	5	331
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	59	12	59	12	547
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,089	1,166	2,089	1,166	11,224
JAPAN	1,936	891	1,936	891	8,690
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	81	178	81	178	1,443
MID. EAST & N. AFR	38	9	38	9	520
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	58	72	58	72	719
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	24	26	24	26	191
OTHER	.	.	.	.	33
PEARS..........(JUN)	117	53	117	53	1,351
CANADA	.	3	.	3	81
EC-TWELVE	6	1	6	1	159
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	1	.	1	86
NETHERLANDS	6	.	6	.	70
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	56	14	56	14	415
SWEDEN	23	.	23	.	216
NORWAY	21	14	21	14	180
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	14	24	14	24	357
JAPAN	5	9	5	9	146
MARSHALL ISLANDS	.	.	.	.	46
PHILIPPINES	.	.	.	.	37
SINGAPORE	.	15	.	15	36
MID. EAST & N. AFR	16	2	16	2	119
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	2	6	2	6	125
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	22	2	22	2	95
PINEAPPLES....(JAN)	649	598	6,458	3,281	10,071
CANADA	456	397	2,703	2,148	4,744
EC-TWELVE	46	134	546	458	1,415
NETHERLANDS	28	81	403	281	741
GERMANY, FED. REP	18	38	79	107	531
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	60	31	140	236	340
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	64	23	2,941	248	3,264
PHILIPPINES	.	.	2,585	.	2,585
JAPAN	40	19	264	214	386
MID. EAST & N. AFR	14	4	27	16	54
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	1	4	5	50	48
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	8	5	93	61	203
OTHER	.	.	2	64	2
MIXED FRUIT...(JUN)	742	1,541	742	1,541	18,910
CANADA	101	642	101	642	4,276
EC-TWELVE	22	1	22	1	741
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	88	46	88	46	1,105
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	381	541	381	541	9,016
JAPAN	193	269	193	269	3,314
HONG KONG	82	106	82	106	2,637
PHILIPPINES	.	23	.	23	1,095
SINGAPORE	36	61	36	61	913
MID. EAST & N. AFR	47	93	47	93	1,242
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	71	146	71	146	1,560
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	31	71	31	71	890
OTHER	.	.	.	.	79
DRIED FRUIT					
RAISINS.......(AUG)	4,302	6,202	65,134	72,460	71,873
CANADA	141	197	3,266	2,786	3,472
EC-TWELVE	2,110	3,136	21,773	30,268	24,548
UNITED KINGDOM...	1,159	1,908	9,092	12,576	10,613
GERMANY, FED. REP	353	519	4,510	6,768	5,019
NETHERLANDS	229	174	3,565	3,566	3,893
DENMARK	342	313	3,105	4,964	3,428
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	452	319	8,301	9,127	9,306
SWEDEN	176	140	4,208	4,389	4,777
NORWAY	141	115	1,799	2,083	1,943
FINLAND	78	53	1,647	2,001	1,851
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,460	2,491	26,919	26,667	29,509
JAPAN	962	2,011	18,667	17,211	20,736
MID. EAST & N. AFR	53	8	2,044	1,050	2,078
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	52	44	2,119	2,120	2,217
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	35	6	485	441	515
OTHER	.	.	227	.	227
PRUNES.........(AUG)	3,553	3,438	44,641	51,588	48,250
CANADA	234	287	2,496	2,907	2,713
EC-TWELVE	1,836	1,487	23,494	26,311	25,424
ITALY	465	226	8,256	7,057	8,570
GERMANY, FED. REP	389	537	5,651	6,879	6,270

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UNITED KINGDOM...	315	263	2,821	3,074	3,145
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	598	532	6,071	7,038	6,645
SWEDEN	330	206	2,270	2,751	2,399
FINLAND	81	106	1,870	2,049	2,055
NORWAY	91	176	1,123	1,422	1,245
SWITZERLAND	63	5	621	477	691
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	838	933	9,567	11,739	10,329
JAPAN	539	672	6,490	8,555	7,022
MID. EAST & N. AFR	21	11	699	1,252	741
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	12	188	1,942	2,020	1,988
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	15	.	347	307	384
OTHER	.	.	25	14	25
FRUIT JUICE (1,000 GALLONS) (FOR STRENGTH OF JUICE, SEE FOOTNOTES)					
GRPFRT, SS....(DEC)	232	228	854	1,358	1,587
CANADA	11	11	55	43	81
EC-TWELVE	126	57	266	461	517
FRANCE	103	41	237	263	418
GERMANY, FED. REP	22	.	22	155	86
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	4	16	11	19
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	56	117	220	463	399
JAPAN	46	102	168	382	286
HONG KONG	4	13	18	39	41
MID. EAST & N. AFR	30	33	186	345	347
SAUDI ARABIA	18	7	117	155	178
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	2	9	25	77	68
KUWAIT	9	.	17	18	43
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	2	.	7	.	42
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	8	6	103	35	181
NETHL. ANTILLES..	3	2	40	13	103
LW & WW ISLANDS..	4	4	16	10	21
BARBADOS	.	.	14	7	19
OTHER	.	.	1	.	1
ORANGE, SS....(DEC)	209	357	1,978	2,950	3,535
CANADA	14	39	357	530	625
EC-TWELVE	87	92	618	987	1,075
FRANCE	78	80	605	933	1,051
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	1	3	8	11
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	28	49	289	286	633
JAPAN	6	10	139	100	245
HONG KONG	6	12	48	63	105
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	2	17	9	27	82
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	.	.	19	13	66
MID. EAST & N. AFR	49	145	511	931	835
SAUDI ARABIA	10	60	339	332	395
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	2	21	47	294	166
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	4	1	24	4	42
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	28	29	151	175	291
OTHER	.	.	24	30	24
GRPFRT, FC....(DEC)	218	256	1,317	1,931	1,938
CANADA	30	41	240	351	394
EC-TWELVE	33	36	166	211	229
GERMANY, FED. REP	10	4	58	84	102
NETHERLANDS	22	26	85	100	100
UNITED KINGDOM...	0	6	21	26	25
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	5	7	54	34	84
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	145	166	819	1,290	1,173
JAPAN	141	162	798	1,266	1,143
MID. EAST & N. AFR	4	6	37	31	51
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	0	0	1	13	3
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	0	.	1	[illegible]	3
ORANGE, FC....(DEC)	801	1,398	5,368	7,749	9,578
CANADA	243	456	2,084	3,257	3,682
EC-TWELVE	224	627	1,152	2,125	2,323
GERMANY, FED. REP	63	87	204	770	875
NETHERLANDS	117	454	663	782	715
UNITED KINGDOM...	17	77	143	320	353
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	88	90	529	676	909
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	189	116	866	1,133	1,542
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	39	17	315	315	499
HONG KONG	51	45	155	237	248
JAPAN	42	30	104	209	215
MID. EAST & N. AFR	25	43	405	269	566
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	20	51	225	220	370
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	13	15	105	64	181
OTHER	.	.	1	5	5
GRPFRT, CNF...(DEC)	204	122	1,546	1,080	2,201
CANADA	17	95	85	601	312
EC-TWELVE	.	.	59	89	101
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	15	165	177	212
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	179	12	1,114	170	1,406
JAPAN	141	.	973	63	1,219
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	.	84	.	101
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	4	.	4
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	7	.	29	43	51
OTHER	.	.	5	.	15
ORANGE, CNF...(DEC)	365	294	2,166	2,043	3,611
CANADA	.	24	106	64	190
EC-TWELVE	.	75	93	519	301

U.S. EXPORTS

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COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1986	JUNE 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
ORANGE, CNF. (CONT)					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	38	172	298	215
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	343	136	1,448	998	2,263
MALAYSIA..........	104	28	436	309	721
SINGAPORE.........	54	9	261	155	449
JAPAN.............	117	39	381	162	402
HONG KONG.........	31	58	150	233	326
MID. EAST & N. AFR	7	-	227	-	353
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	-	1	19	10	34
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	15	21	92	139	226
OTHER.............	-	-	8	15	28
FRESH VEGETABLES					
ASPARAGUS......(OCT)	423	650	4,915	9,226	5,087
CANADA............	356	455	1,920	3,830	1,946
EC-TWELVE.........	29	133	442	986	447
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	7	7	177	376	191
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	30	56	2,372	3,010	2,398
JAPAN.............	-	27	2,250	2,838	2,257
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	-	2	-
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	-	-	1	1,020	101
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	-	2	-	3
OTHER.............	-	-	-	1	-
LETTUCE........(OCT)	13,700	9,255	129,806	93,961	148,161
CANADA............	11,767	6,835	119,228	82,355	131,614
EC-TWELVE.........	16	53	2,825	2,295	2,868
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	-	309	75	309
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,751	2,276	5,671	7,789	10,889
MID. EAST & N. AFR	3	34	39	485	66
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	-	11	282	49	480
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	146	48	1,291	912	1,774
OTHER.............	18	-	163	-	163
ONION..........(OCT)	3,440	7,084	44,198	60,268	66,261
CANADA............	3,032	7,004	22,456	45,027	28,775
EC-TWELVE.........	3	-	2,198	733	2,218
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	213	-	372	150	372
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	136	1	16,283	12,438	31,208
JAPAN.............	102	1	10,189	4,159	19,228
HONG KONG.........	27	-	3,920	2,576	6,096
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	-	-	819	4,283	3,817
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	-	141	1
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	6	24	2,129	1,401	2,615
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	19	54	453	329	678
OTHER.............	32	-	306	50	394
POTATOES, TABL(OCT)	6,688	13,263	24,562	34,605	34,048
CANADA............	5,975	12,988	21,829	32,714	29,560
EC-TWELVE.........	-	-	3	54	3
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	-	100	14	100
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	9	57	415	272	501
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	19	63	22
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	673	212	1,811	1,173	3,151
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	31	4	381	308	708
OTHER.............	-	2	3	6	3
POTATOES, SEED(OCT)	31	42	4,102	5,377	6,425
CANADA............	31	30	3,675	4,846	5,078
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	-	-	95	22	95
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	-	-	100
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	-	-	-	151	779
MEXICO............	-	-	-	151	697
HONDURAS..........	-	-	-	-	82
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	-	12	331	358	373
TOMATOES.......(OCT)	4,252	7,519	44,034	50,398	57,782
CANADA............	4,090	7,466	43,196	49,857	54,773
EC-TWELVE.........	-	4	1	68	1
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	-	1	-	1
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	124	32	411	277	2,532
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	17	-	150	30	157
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	16	16	239	167	282
OTHER.............	5	-	35	-	35
CANNED VEGETABLES					
CORN...........(AUG)	7,005	7,637	64,237	78,218	70,042
CANADA............	141	152	890	925	935
EC-TWELVE.........	2,969	2,750	25,846	27,968	28,572
GERMANY, FED. REP	1,365	1,176	10,427	13,139	11,577
UNITED KINGDOM....	729	824	8,839	7,790	9,582
FRANCE............	718	341	4,916	4,230	5,576
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	901	658	7,601	8,032	8,041
SWITZERLAND.......	607	288	4,640	4,522	4,859
SWEDEN............	237	250	2,230	2,433	2,401
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,781	3,863	27,476	38,798	29,799
JAPAN.............	2,234	2,851	17,598	29,568	19,117
HONG KONG.........	192	246	3,702	2,800	4,057
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	128	440	2,954	3,672	3,124
MID. EAST & N. AFR	30	60	556	453	659
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	95	98	1,418	1,290	1,514
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	87	57	448	743	519
OTHER.............	-	-	2	8	2

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1986	JUNE 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
TOM./PST&PULP.(JUL)	242	170	2,660	3,443	2,660
CANADA............	80	104	944	1,221	944
EC-TWELVE.........	6	8	28	96	28
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	-	29	3	29
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	132	20	1,246	1,402	1,246
JAPAN.............	59	4	680	604	680
FR PACIFIC ISLAND	35	5	353	324	353
MID. EAST & N. AFR	12	2	116	228	116
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	11	3	139	224	139
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	-	33	152	267	152
OTHER.............	-	-	7	1	7
TOMATO, WHOLE.(JUL)	212	249	7,773	4,809	7,773
CANADA............	121	206	1,969	2,045	1,969
EC-TWELVE.........	-	6	94	201	94
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	-	6	-	6
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	64	32	5,295	2,063	5,295
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	17	-	4,675	1,532	4,675
MID. EAST & N. AFR	5	5	101	206	101
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	-	-	28	27	28
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	22	-	270	252	270
OTHER.............	-	-	10	15	10
OTHER PROCESSED VEGETABLES					
CORN/SWEET/FRZ(JUL)	4,091	3,172	41,685	38,569	41,685
CANADA............	325	445	3,634	2,004	3,634
EC-TWELVE.........	858	219	4,180	4,335	4,180
UNITED KINGDOM....	610	183	3,200	3,459	3,200
GERMANY, FED. REP	227	-	592	284	592
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	23	18	372	921	372
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,849	2,485	32,884	30,559	32,884
JAPAN.............	2,668	2,241	27,744	26,288	27,744
AUSTRALIA.........	139	222	4,631	3,749	4,631
MID. EAST & N. AFR	31	-	145	321	145
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	2	7	287	129	287
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	3	-	180	299	180
OTHER.............	-	-	2	-	2
FR. FRIES/FRZ.(JUL)	5,317	7,296	65,699	85,888	65,699
CANADA............	26	52	343	839	343
EC-TWELVE.........	-	-	282	23	282
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	-	2	101	2
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	5,215	7,184	63,963	83,074	63,963
JAPAN.............	4,606	6,321	55,218	72,041	55,218
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	33	478	1,006	478
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	3	-	135	87	135
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	74	27	475	745	475
OTHER.............	-	-	20	14	20
GARLIC/DRD/DEH(JAN)	367	252	1,701	1,433	4,923
CANADA............	58	121	383	625	922
EC-TWELVE.........	50	59	379	346	1,706
UNITED KINGDOM....	23	28	184	159	1,006
GERMANY, FED. REP	27	-	120	105	433
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	13	104	113	237
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	29	36	213	177	458
MID. EAST & N. AFR	14	3	57	24	118
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	200	5	513	111	1,379
BRAZIL............	200	-	487	103	1,343
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	-	15	4	24	31
OTHER.............	9	-	49	13	73
ONIONS/DRD/DEH(JAN)	890	952	6,503	7,986	14,852
CANADA............	105	137	626	1,051	1,462
EC-TWELVE.........	430	435	3,036	3,601	7,386
UNITED KINGDOM....	234	222	1,150	1,243	3,095
GERMANY, FED. REP	100	89	941	1,257	2,422
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	147	90	787	1,055	1,732
SWEDEN............	34	34	276	318	609
SWITZERLAND.......	77	19	272	386	497
NORWAY............	14	19	155	197	345
FINLAND...........	17	17	74	149	253
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	199	267	1,930	2,021	3,908
JAPAN.............	129	109	1,295	1,266	2,520
AUSTRALIA.........	56	115	579	562	1,141
MID. EAST & N. AFR	5	-	11	15	41
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	-	4	17	134	135
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	2	10	63	69	114
OTHER.............	2	-	33	40	75
POTATO/FLAKES.(OCT)	1,293	1,610	9,611	15,159	13,423
CANADA............	66	23	439	571	534
EC-TWELVE.........	19	147	426	1,992	786
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	18	113	258	131
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,181	1,390	8,477	11,852	11,723
JAPAN.............	1,007	1,205	7,648	10,495	10,448
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	16	72	29
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	18	32	134	376	211
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	-	-	5	19	8
OTHER.............	-	-	-	18	-
POTATO/DRD/DEH(OCT)	490	623	2,806	4,081	3,615
CANADA............	428	566	1,784	3,259	2,388
EC-TWELVE.........	19	-	96	164	137

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1986	JUNE 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
POTATO/DRD/D (CONT)					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	1	121	57	123
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	19	51	657	392	763
JAPAN............	18	26	459	239	505
PHILIPPINES......	.	[illegible]	119	17	158
MID. EAST & N. AFR	21	3	87	111	99
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	4	.	13	55	53
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	2	48	40	51
OTHER............	.	.	.	1	.
TREE NUTS					
ALMONDS/UNSHLD(JUL)	212	433	4,754	3,084	4,754
CANADA...........	38	42	584	490	584
EC-TWELVE.........	.	9	700	45	700
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	9	304	9	304
FRANCE...........	.	.	193	27	193
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	91	.	91
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	10	52	233	229	233
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	20	630	205	630
ISRAEL...........	.	.	157	19	157
KUWAIT...........	.	.	156	16	156
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	.	140	136	140
JORDAN...........	.	20	130	34	130
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	2	21	514	348	514
MEXICO...........	.	21	408	330	408
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	20	7	20
OTHER............	162	289	1,983	1,760	1,983
INDIA............	160	289	1,958	1,760	1,958
PECANS/UNSHLD.(OCT)	8	34	326	327	678
CANADA...........	7	.	136	137	197
EC-TWELVE.........	.	.	132	72	356
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	.	98	23	257
NETHERLANDS......	.	.	10	10	50
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	21	.	41
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	29	23	49
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1	18	4	63	[illegible]
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	2	1	7
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	15	23	30	61
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	1	.	1
OTHER............	.	1	.	1	1
WALNUTS/UNSHLD(AUG)	548	191	42,075	44,775	42,689
CANADA...........	34	61	2,553	2,025	2,622
EC-TWELVE.........	53	.	28,990	33,439	28,990
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	9,897	11,607	9,897
SPAIN............	.	.	8,542	8,909	8,542
ITALY............	.	.	3,833	4,441	3,833
NETHERLANDS......	.	.	3,256	6,267	3,256
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	7	12	1,671	1,573	1,671
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	10	.	652	1,656	662
MID. EAST & N. AFR	9	.	617	402	617
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	434	118	7,573	5,608	8,108
MEXICO...........	431	117	6,808	3,798	7,343
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	18	53	18
OTHER............	.	.	0	19	0
PISTACH/UNSHLD(SEP)	208	273	981	1,448	1,236
CANADA...........	73	.	137	21	286
EC-TWELVE.........	104	21	359	184	375
GERMANY, FED. REP	79	.	271	75	282
FRANCE...........	21	11	47	23	47
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	2	56	64	58
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	18	229	258	1,040	288
CHINA (MAINLAND).	.	144	118	558	137
HONG KONG........	18	81	75	412	84
AUSTRALIA........	.	.	34	13	34
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	15	.
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	6	3	124	17	126
MEXICO...........	5	1	119	9	119
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	0	37	0
OTHER............	6	19	47	71	101
ALMONDS/SHLD..(JUL)	7,560	5,133	136,312	62,054	136,312
CANADA...........	138	259	2,581	4,646	2,581
EC-TWELVE.........	4,940	2,447	68,432	28,089	68,432
GERMANY, FED. REP	1,744	1,453	37,843	13,648	37,843
FRANCE...........	725	245	9,987	5,147	9,987
UNITED KINGDOM...	598	385	7,998	4,151	7,998
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	462	264	10,575	7,072	10,575
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,901	515	20,096	15,712	20,096
JAPAN............	1,555	379	15,322	12,394	15,322
AUSTRALIA........	145	51	2,129	1,156	2,129
MID. EAST & N. AFR	73	119	5,333	1,848	5,333
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	16	28	1,398	558	1,398
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	31	35	31
OTHER............	31	1,502	27,866	4,094	27,866
USSR.............	.	1,500	26,671	3,499	26,671
PECANS/SHLD...(OCT)	80	66	451	662	700
CANADA...........	68	54	303	422	411
EC-TWELVE.........	4	.	88	156	190
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	23	29	94
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	.	.	32	62	49

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1986	JUNE 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
UNITED KINGDOM...	4	.	27	41	40
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	42	37	48
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	[illegible]	3	24	10
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	7	3	14	22	40
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	1	1	1
WALNUTS/SHLD..(AUG)	292	229	7,613	8,633	7,984
CANADA...........	41	57	650	828	682
EC-TWELVE.........	79	30	4,027	3,965	4,190
SPAIN............	56	.	2,298	1,730	2,327
GERMANY, FED. REP	18	22	627	955	747
ITALY............	.	.	699	850	699
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	18	19	284	281	286
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	140	121	1,975	3,012	2,122
AUSTRALIA........	91	70	1,119	848	1,193
JAPAN............	33	41	507	1,740	546
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	15	10	299	316	330
MID. EAST & N. AFR	14	.	306	337	332
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	0	1	350	145	350
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	4	55	5
OTHER............	.	.	17	10	17
PISTACHIO/SHLD(SEP)	40	43	282	331	353
CANADA...........	.	.	48	16	49
EC-TWELVE.........	36	.	76	79	80
FRANCE...........	36	.	55	74	59
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	2	0	2
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	2	39	63	62
HONG KONG........	.	.	14	20	25
SINGAPORE........	.	.	16	7	17
JAPAN............	.	.	0	18	11
AUSTRALIA........	.	2	9	17	9
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	4	41	105	172	148
MEXICO...........	4	36	102	164	144
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	0	13	0	13
ALMONDS/PREP..(JUL)	2,325	1,723	33,223	26,256	33,223
CANADA...........	62	77	838	1,349	838
EC-TWELVE.........	1,359	852	22,245	12,968	22,245
GERMANY, FED. REP	741	379	10,540	4,821	10,540
FRANCE...........	172	223	4,621	3,292	4,621
UNITED KINGDOM...	257	92	3,165	3,394	3,165
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	141	49	2,237	2,527	2,237
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	761	713	6,873	8,610	6,873
JAPAN............	621	625	5,516	7,460	5,516
MID. EAST & N. AFR	2	31	550	705	550
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	0	1	90	45	90
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	.	9	11	9
OTHER............	1	1	380	41	380
HOPS					
HOPS..........(SEP)	60	261	1,647	1,589	1,980
CANADA...........	.	4	411	268	411
EC-TWELVE.........	.	.	.	5	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	18	297	325	317
JAPAN............	.	.	283	307	283
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	55	224	848	923	1,154
BRAZIL...........	50	59	551	416	854
COLOMBIA.........	.	126	158	195	158
ARGENTINA........	.	39	122	137	122
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	3	24	36	29
OTHER............	5	11	67	32	70
HOPS EXTRACT..(SEP)	195	70	1,826	1,891	2,074
CANADA...........	.	.	75	57	75
EC-TWELVE.........	15	20	168	254	188
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	15	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	9	10	102	102	109
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	135	38	1,354	1,366	1,560
COLOMBIA.........	.	.	466	153	567
MEXICO...........	20	.	496	698	529
BRAZIL...........	44	18	173	180	223
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	2	16	20	18
OTHER............	36	.	110	78	124
WINE (1000 GALLONS)					
GRAPE WINES...(JAN)	603	1,113	3,107	4,862	6,779
CANADA...........	205	323	1,212	1,476	2,496
EC-TWELVE.........	109	228	578	1,258	1,576
UNITED KINGDOM...	72	208	337	798	962
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	17	4	95	116	229
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	20	178	93	374	166
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	135	243	609	1,188	1,316
JAPAN............	110	167	499	718	1,012
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	1	1	6	4
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	11	40	104	125	214
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	120	89	492	410	985
BAHAMAS..........	31	29	128	89	225
NETHL. ANTILLES..	22	9	102	75	209
LW & WW ISLANDS..	12	16	110	73	191
DOMINICAN REPUBLI	43	3	68	4	110
OTHER............	3	11	17	25	22
ESSENTIAL OILS					
LEMON OIL.....(NOV)	43	15	431	312	692

U.S. EXPORTS/IMPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1986	JUNE 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
LEMON OIL... (CONT)					
CANADA............	■	1	32	41	46
EC-TWELVE.........	23	4	267	165	414
UNITED KINGDOM...	22	2	200	66	322
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	.	6	6	6
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	10	9	72	92	146
JAPAN............	10	9	57	78	89
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	.	.	4	2	27
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	9	.	9
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	0	.	45	8	69
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	0	.
OTHER.............	.	.	1	0	2
ORANGE OIL....(NOV)	108	144	1,082	954	1,469
CANADA............	2	3	26	39	34
EC-TWELVE.........	29	28	210	216	300
NETHERLANDS......	16	11	84	45	119
GERMANY, FED. REP	■	12	42	61	58
FRANCE...........	.	.	46	37	51
UNITED KINGDOM...	4	1	22	32	44
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	162	83	167
SWITZERLAND......	.	.	160	82	160
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	32	16	233	341	437
JAPAN............	28	13	184	216	278
HONG KONG........	2	1	22	96	87
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	1	1	1
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	45	92	383	241	437
MEXICO...........	44	92	327	214	349
COLOMBIA.........	.	.	42	.	66
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	0	0	2	2
OTHER.............	.	5	66	31	91
PEPPERMINT OIL(NOV)	56	75	685	912	963
CANADA............	1	3	34	26	43
EC-TWELVE.........	32	31	318	401	469
UNITED KINGDOM...	14	14	147	167	212
GERMANY, FED. REP	6	■	57	90	82
FRANCE...........	4	3	44	45	61
NETHERLANDS......	6	3	34	34	49
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	.	13	32	34
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	13	18	204	319	242
JAPAN............	4	7	131	222	142
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	4	5	22	55	44
HONG KONG........	5	5	25	27	25
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	.	6	6	9
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	6	19	93	103	138
MEXICO...........	2	6	52	38	78
BRAZIL...........	0	2	10	17	17
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	0	.	1	3	4
OTHER.............	1	4	17	21	24
SPEARMINT OIL.(NOV)	37	24	326	249	470
CANADA............	2	1	23	14	28
EC-TWELVE.........	21	13	166	143	232
UNITED KINGDOM...	4	3	50	48	74
FRANCE...........	6	2	51	41	65
ITALY............	10	6	34	19	40
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	0	.	1	2	1
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	9	4	79	51	119
JAPAN............	2	1	44	31	71
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	5	.	21	5	27
HONG KONG........	2	2	9	11	14
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	1	1	3
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	4	6	45	29	73
MEXICO...........	1	5	24	21	37
BRAZIL...........	2	.	19	3	33
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	0	.	0	.	0
OTHER.............	0	0	10	7	14

SS: SINGLE STRENGTH FC: FROZEN CONCENTRATE -- ORANGE IN 42 DEGREE BRIX, GRAPEFRUIT IN 40 DEGREE BRIX
CNF: CONCENTRATED, NOT FROZEN -- GRAPEFRUIT AND ORANGE IN SINGLE STRENGTH EQUIVALENT
SW: SWEET TT: TART PST: PASTE DRD/DEH: DRIED/DEHYDRATED FLK: FLAKES GRN: GRANULES

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1986	JUNE 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
FRESH FRUIT & MELONS					
APPLES......(JUL)	17,658	19,790	146,384	139,253	146,384
CANADA.........	2,501	2,143	42,236	38,929	42,236
NEW ZEALAND....	9,861	10,960	32,449	35,599	32,449
CHILE..........	417	2,491	30,792	43,315	30,792
REP SOUTH AFRIC	2,796	.	17,027	7,280	17,027
FRANCE.........	.	.	15,821	7,239	15,821
BANANAS.....(JAN)	255,143	281,480	1,526,095	1,546,778	2,978,394
ECUADOR........	58,249	65,870	393,256	416,765	744,118
COSTA RICA.....	53,240	59,433	290,291	299,081	565,699
COLOMBIA.......	39,546	39,956	260,823	256,360	521,090
HONDURAS.......	52,008	65,475	259,322	298,187	516,453
RASPBERRIES.(JAN)	2	1,844	418	2,196	7,761
CANADA.........	.	1,844	1	1,844	7,217
STRAWBERRIES(JAN)	473	982	4,139	11,671	5,892
MEXICO.........	451	867	3,781	11,260	4,889
GRAPEFRUIT..(SEP)	6	1	2,574	1,762	2,578
BAHAMAS........	.	.	1,616	1,470	1,616
MEXICO.........	.	.	854	27	854
LEMONS......(AUG)	508	329	11,659	8,683	14,637
CHILE..........	.	.	6,270	1,035	8,314
SPAIN..........	439	320	2,808	2,929	3,692
BAHAMAS........	.	.	2,278	4,605	2,278
LIMES.......(APR)	2,844	3,313	7,757	7,625	27,498
MEXICO.........	2,431	3,129	6,520	7,021	24,201
TANG./MANDAR(NOV)	34	.	9,112	13,066	9,673
MEXICO.........	.	.	5,676	7,106	6,218
SPAIN..........	.	.	1,867	4,469	1,867
JAPAN..........	14	.	1,477	1,415	1,477
ORANGES.....(NOV)	640	511	26,324	18,966	28,159
MEXICO.........	131	.	8,406	9,916	8,555
SPAIN..........	7	2	6,314	2,038	6,314
ISRAEL.........	.	49	6,189	3,740	6,205
GRAPES......(JUN)	19,517	26,214	19,517	26,214	238,540
CHILE..........	2,345	21	2,345	21	210,579
MANGOES.....(JAN)	10,425	13,285	20,516	26,071	44,744
MEXICO.........	8,834	11,786	14,105	17,260	36,685
HAITI..........	1,462	1,166	6,161	8,260	7,402
CANTALOUPES.(MAY)	2,805	8,793	49,454	43,768	132,952
MEXICO.........	2,494	8,683	45,997	42,214	103,743
MELONS,OTHER(MAY)	1,248	973	12,253	12,161	71,261
MEXICO.........	993	912	9,434	10,088	33,425
GUATEMALA......	109	.	1,439	824	9,774
WATERMELONS.(APR)	6,236	39,384	58,166	91,481	105,411
MEXICO.........	6,227	39,358	53,682	90,683	95,872
PEARS.......(JUL)	2,342	2,505	25,110	31,707	25,110
CHILE..........	90	.	10,155	14,797	10,155
AUSTRALIA......	353	748	5,534	5,613	5,534
REP SOUTH AFRIC	1,032	.	4,025	188	4,025
PINEAPPLES..(JAN)	7,695	12,219	41,426	47,391	77,229
COSTA RICA.....	2,286	5,725	16,258	18,792	33,226
HONDURAS.......	3,503	4,860	17,505	19,933	25,841
DOMINICAN REPUB	1,513	1,454	4,024	5,972	12,236
KIWIFRUIT...(OCT)	2,715	7,332	5,038	9,933	9,288
NEW ZEALAND....	2,693	6,989	4,960	9,532	9,199
CANNED FRUIT					
APRICOTS....(JUN)	150	246	150	246	4,803
SPAIN..........	132	159	132	159	3,285
GREECE.........	.	36	.	36	616
MANDARINS...(JAN)	3,494	4,603	23,097	28,199	44,289
SPAIN..........	1,718	2,170	11,792	16,200	20,644
JAPAN..........	762	377	5,246	2,900	13,179
KOREA, REPUBLIC	451	1,290	3,166	5,192	6,049
OLIVES,TOTAL(NOV)	4,105	6,583	43,571	50,015	65,294
SPAIN..........	3,456	6,126	38,342	45,185	57,090
-BRN,N GR/RP(NOV)	191	832	1,828	2,879	2,538
GREECE.........	191	79	1,695	1,440	2,372
-BRN,GR,N RP(NOV)	260	561	3,652	4,377	5,859
SPAIN..........	154	456	2,498	3,288	4,004
MEXICO.........	.	.	429	80	805
-BRN,RP,N GR(NOV)	62	61	340	443	572
GREECE.........	62	61	293	374	461
-BRN,RP/GRN.(NOV)	179	292	2,148	2,225	3,368
SPAIN..........	157	262	1,966	1,963	3,013
-PITTED/STUF(NOV)	3,272	4,675	34,551	38,807	51,216
SPAIN..........	3,117	4,620	33,590	38,145	49,586
-PRP/PRS NEC(NOV)	141	164	1,052	1,284	1,740
GREECE.........	100	125	607	677	1,003
SPAIN..........	28	35	274	419	451
PEACHES, ALL(JUN)	1,246	1,401	1,246	1,401	17,306
GREECE.........	149	425	149	425	8,147
CHILE..........	633	397	633	397	4,386
REP SOUTH AFRIC	434	.	434	.	1,754
PEARS.......(JUN)	329	76	329	76	2,478
SPAIN..........	176	.	176	.	772
REP SOUTH AFRIC	152	.	152	.	497
AUSTRALIA......	.	15	.	15	484
PINEAPPLES..(JAN)	29,247	31,013	147,621	129,176	253,442
PHILIPPINES....	10,675	14,516	63,476	60,349	108,369
THAILAND.......	14,681	12,960	65,349	52,831	108,016
MIX,N TROPIC(JUN)	1,369	1,961	1,369	1,961	15,127
MEXICO.........	733	1,582	733	1,582	9,631
AUSTRALIA......	.	63	.	63	1,827

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1986	JUNE 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
DRIED FRUIT					
APRICOTS....(JUL)	466	347	2,761	8,360	2,761
TURKEY..........	449	243	2,378	7,092	2,378
DATES,W/PITS(SEP)	6	13	569	932	608
IRAN............	.	.	408	731	437
CHINA (MAINLAND	6	12	65	132	73
DATES,PITTED(SEP)	236	107	2,101	1,572	2,190
IRAN............	.	.	1,004	719	1,022
TUNISIA.........	.	.	448	139	448
PAKISTAN........	233	56	428	441	428
DRIED FIGS..(SEP)	5	3	3,346	2,631	3,352
GREECE..........	.	.	2,832	2,212	2,832
TURKEY..........	.	.	397	316	397
RAISINS/SULT(AUG)	159	3	3,302	5,570	3,389
MEXICO..........	123	.	3,056	5,126	3,137
FIG PASTE...(SEP)	361	196	3,014	2,307	3,189
SPAIN...........	154	.	2,626	1,173	2,684
TURKEY..........	170	124	306	644	357
FRUIT JUICE 1/ (FOR UNITS OF MEASURE SEE BELOW)					
APPLE/PEAR..(JUL)	4,327	4,213	32,883	34,593	32,883
GERMANY, FED. R	702	612	7,372	8,416	7,372
ARGENTINA......	1,163	1,841	6,882	5,307	6,882
AUSTRIA.........	220	284	3,264	5,430	3,264
NETHERLANDS....	320	300	2,776	1,402	2,776
SPAIN...........	144	76	2,683	1,183	2,683
REP SOUTH AFRIC	362	.	1,968	524	1,968
FCOJ.........(DEC)	20,014	30,083	206,735	224,812	392,148
BRAZIL..........	16,650	26,589	183,764	197,000	359,364
GRAPE,CONC,A(JAN)	2,716	2,494	12,845	6,700	29,482
BRAZIL..........	993	665	6,243	1,540	13,048
ARGENTINA......	991	1,166	3,854	2,656	10,101
PINEAP. N CO(JAN)	4,410	2,309	19,013	12,788	28,388
PHILIPPINES....	4,368	2,306	18,600	12,587	27,482
PINEAP. CONC(JAN)	3,840	6,329	32,995	27,732	55,578
PHILIPPINES....	2,168	2,145	12,078	13,141	23,418
THAILAND.......	1,034	3,547	13,628	10,307	20,318
FROZEN FRUIT					
BLUEBERRIES.(JAN)	279	186	2,581	2,589	4,616
CANADA..........	279	186	2,580	2,085	4,527
RASPBERRIES.(JAN)	310	12	3,111	2,311	6,506
YUGOSLAVIA.....	111	.	1,272	742	3,077
HUNGARY.........	.	.	76	70	686
NEW ZEALAND....	15	10	600	927	679
STRAWBERRIES(DEC)	1,672	3,172	16,343	31,415	22,007
MEXICO..........	1,287	2,756	12,767	26,672	16,468
POLAND..........	163	114	1,967	2,090	3,163
FRESH VEGETABLES					
BEANS 2/....(OCT)	190	292	13,779	12,491	14,136
MEXICO..........	51	212	12,878	11,062	12,885
CABBAGE.....(OCT)	36	756	11,451	7,989	13,998
CANADA..........	15	280	10,533	6,833	12,546
CARROTS 2/..(OCT)	331	508	50,553	31,503	61,965
CANADA..........	136	9	44,206	27,096	55,022
CAULIFLOWER.(OCT)	29	65	3,806	4,645	6,589
CANADA..........	.	15	1,593	816	4,251
MEXICO..........	.	.	1,382	3,450	1,393
CELERY......(OCT)	88	641	4,055	6,803	7,127
CANADA..........	.	.	1,036	424	3,804
MEXICO..........	.	.	1,977	4,230	1,977
GUATEMALA......	70	611	887	2,031	1,192
CUCUMBERS...(OCT)	700	963	177,471	188,573	182,331
MEXICO..........	311	416	168,348	181,932	172,186
EGGPLANT....(OCT)	143	321	16,731	13,039	16,789
MEXICO..........	60	316	15,964	12,928	15,983
GARLIC......(OCT)	2,786	3,781	12,787	14,521	16,992
MEXICO..........	2,631	3,706	6,947	9,792	10,003
ARGENTINA......	2	50	3,309	2,286	3,309
LETTUCE.....(OCT)	28	166	7,177	4,478	9,892
MEXICO..........	.	.	6,545	4,081	6,545
CANADA..........	27	154	547	283	3,256
OKRA 2/.....(OCT)	2,054	4,310	6,003	8,347	11,059
MEXICO..........	1,939	3,742	5,336	6,740	9,975
ONIONS, NEC.(OCT)	8,324	6,588	101,988	150,680	108,587
MEXICO..........	7,715	6,440	82,385	130,483	86,486
CANADA..........	463	6	17,329	6,671	18,795
PEPPERS.....(OCT)	3,571	4,337	95,644	98,020	106,925
MEXICO..........	2,779	2,963	86,011	90,004	94,764
POTATO,SEED.(OCT)	298	380	27,955	27,437	27,974
CANADA..........	298	180	27,936	27,180	27,955
POTATO,TABLE(OCT)	10,903	15,907	98,386	171,557	106,292
CANADA..........	10,903	15,827	98,136	171,301	106,036
SQUASH......(OCT)	1,284	1,310	56,744	66,684	57,542
MEXICO..........	1,216	1,178	54,517	65,252	55,276
TOMATOES....(OCT)	16,294	24,570	377,799	396,349	422,201
MEXICO..........	15,064	23,691	364,852	387,184	408,257
ASPARAGUS...(OCT)	13	91	7,625	10,573	9,924
MEXICO..........	11	91	6,378	8,604	8,670
CANNED VEGETABLES					
PIMIENTOS...(AUG)	505	473	8,536	8,907	9,087
SPAIN...........	505	473	8,531	8,850	9,082
TOMATO PASTE(JUL)	6,734	6,184	63,087	50,665	63,087
MEXICO..........	2,976	3,883	15,902	11,336	15,902
PORTUGAL........	1,553	284	14,815	11,955	14,815
ISRAEL..........	1,167	222	14,382	6,846	14,382
TOMATO SAUCE(JUL)	999	816	15,070	9,438	15,070
ISRAEL..........	237	288	6,534	4,175	6,534
ITALY...........	279	73	5,584	2,108	5,584
SPAIN...........	429	205	1,726	1,975	1,726
TOMATOES....(JUL)	8,854	6,655	90,450	77,593	90,450
ITALY...........	5,586	3,529	45,622	41,822	45,622
SPAIN...........	1,193	2,292	25,295	20,295	25,295
ISRAEL..........	458	432	13,542	8,369	13,542
ARTICHOKES..(JAN)	1,735	2,604	8,349	7,967	19,238
SPAIN...........	1,716	2,566	8,307	7,887	19,052
ASPARAGUS...(APR)	146	304	546	1,735	1,819
CHINA (TAIWAN).	89	22	273	50	1,266
MEXICO..........	.	209	185	1,494	208
MUSHROOOMS..(JUL)	5,560	7,374	73,448	81,559	73,448
CHINA (TAIWAN).	2,027	2,539	23,062	28,916	23,062
CHINA (MAINLAND	976	2,288	19,864	29,981	19,864
HONG KONG......	1,549	1,258	19,110	14,505	19,110
FROZEN VEGETABLES					
PEAS.........(SEP)	698	1,017	7,355	8,773	8,311
CHINA (TAIWAN).	362	288	3,287	4,360	3,768
CANADA..........	256	446	2,710	3,608	3,136
BROCCOLI....(SEP)	1,966	.	34,042	15,091	45,206
MEXICO..........	1,789	.	29,019	10,672	38,259
GUATEMALA......	141	.	4,488	4,070	6,197
CAULIFLOWER.(SEP)	99	665	15,280	19,078	17,563
MEXICO..........	94	616	13,716	17,881	15,798
OKRA 3/.....(JUL)	624	1,262	7,587	8,663	7,587
DOMINICAN REPUB	182	413	3,555	2,692	3,555
EL SALVADOR....	95	369	2,362	3,487	2,362
GUATEMALA......	347	480	1,586	2,387	1,586
POTATOES....(SEP)	2,825	2,566	30,621	27,467	35,529
CANADA..........	2,781	2,566	30,014	27,025	34,785
DRIED/DEHDR. VEG.					
MUSHROOMS...(JAN)	85	91	523	498	1,071
JAPAN...........	45	22	173	130	405
CHINA (TAIWAN).	22	19	145	84	209
KOREA, REPUBLIC	7	7	75	87	205
TREE NUTS					
COCONUT MEAT(JAN)	2,759	5,086	18,884	27,757	41,203
PHILIPPINES....	2,399	4,256	15,734	21,772	33,349
BRAZIL,UNSHL(AUG)	798	1,569	4,251	4,180	5,051
BRAZIL..........	798	1,542	4,175	4,057	4,974
PISTACH,UNSH(SEP)	171	96	11,872	620	12,466
IRAN............	.	.	10,620	57	10,662
BRAZILS,SHLD(AUG)	334	219	4,060	4,199	4,484
BRAZIL..........	170	148	2,674	2,824	3,018
PERU............	139	71	1,046	877	1,127
CASHEW KRNLS(AUG)	3,382	3,988	41,634	43,097	45,574
BRAZIL..........	2,595	1,945	19,505	12,572	20,950
INDIA...........	559	1,396	18,154	25,312	20,400
FILBERT,SHLD(AUG)	132	52	1,694	1,688	1,886
TURKEY..........	118	30	1,602	1,197	1,745
HOPS (KILOGRAMS)					
HOPS.........(SEP)	.	.	7,758,191	6,243,556	7,807,451
GERMANY, FED. R	.	.	6,088,266	3,325,308	6,088,525
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.	.	.	1,181,643	2,299,688	1,230,644
GRAPE WINE (1,000 LITERS)					
CHAMPAGNE...(JAN)	3,280	3,081	22,288	20,234	55,216
ITALY...........	1,245	1,011	8,908	8,585	22,275
FRANCE..........	1,011	981	7,045	6,018	16,454
SPAIN...........	844	972	5,131	4,763	14,142
TABLE WINE..(JAN)	25,660	20,199	160,761	120,161	317,354
ITALY...........	10,629	10,219	78,204	57,838	151,019
FRANCE..........	9,241	5,522	47,942	33,243	93,636
GERMANY, FED. R	2,929	1,659	18,272	12,668	35,594
FT WINE&VERM(JAN)	878	1,306	9,074	8,452	19,759
ITALY...........	460	814	4,638	4,419	9,564
SPAIN...........	194	242	2,936	2,805	7,054
CUT FLOWERS (1,000 UNITS)					
ROSES........(JAN)	13,424	17,118	126,670	151,228	216,548
COLOMBIA........	10,414	12,816	99,938	116,218	172,428
CARNATIONS..(JAN)	50,497	42,321	370,974	345,404	640,666
COLOMBIA........	48,963	40,909	354,495	330,511	615,862

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FHORT 8-87
August 1987

Horticultural Products Review

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

This is a correction to page two of the August issue of the Horticultural Products Review circular. The August circular erroneously stated that a list of commodities would be taken off Korea's surveillance list as of January 1, 1988. Importation of commodities on the surveillance list is monitored to ensure price protection for local producers. Import licenses may be restricted when supplies become too plentiful. Commodities removed from the surveillance list may still require import licenses and may still be restricted, although with less frequency. The commodities previously mentioned which will remain on the list for the immediate future include:

- Bracken, frozen
- Potatoes, frozen
- Garlic, frozen
- Bracken in temporary preservative
- Garlic in temporary preservative
- Mushrooms, "song-ee" type
- Garlic, dried, dehydrated
- Onions, dried, dehydrated
- Bracken, dried, dehydrated
- Fruits preserved by freezing
- Dates, Korean type
- Ginger
- Beet sugar and cane sugar
- Fruit preserved by freezing, containing added sugar

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